THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 45. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Lecture by William Lloyd Garrison in Brooklyn.

The third lecture of the Fraternity course was delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Probably owing to the unclean condition of the streets and the well known fastidiousness about their personal comfort of Brooklyn lecture-goers, the attendance was quite sparse, not more than 500 persons being present when the lecture began. At 8 o'clock Mr. Garrison entered, accompanied by Mr. Aaron M. Powell. The latter gentleman addressed the audience briefly.

He referred to an error made in the advertising of the lecture, the subject of which it was said was "impeachment." The proper title of the lecture he stated to be "The Present Situation." The gentleman then referred to the late action of Congress with reference to reconstruction, and said that it was due to that body not to close the present session failing to have impeached the President, Andrew Johnson. Having referred to the life-long combat with slavery of the eloquent gentleman who was about to address them, Mr. Powell introduced the lecturer, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. Garrison spoke of his failing health, and of his inability to do justice to the subject under consideration. There were orators, he said, who brought the house down. This he could not hope to do; but he might venture to hope to bring the house up—elevate his audience to a clear understanding of a branch of the great subject that to-day agitated the great heart of the nation. His consolation, he said, had lately been that his voice was not needed to heighten the abhorrence of slavery.

Now that the fetters of the slave were broken, it was of no importance whether he spoke or remained silent; nevertheless, where there was a wrong to be righted he could not remain an unmoved and inactive spectator; an effort must be made by him, however feeble, to abolish that wrong. The question of the hour relates to reconstruction and citizenship; to the restoration of harmony throughout the entire republic. The lecturer then proceeded to expose the state of feeling in the South, antagonistic not only to Congress, but to the people of the North. In the North itself he said there was no serious difference of opinion among the loyal ranks as to the claims of the negro to an equal suffrage, nor was there any serious difficulty in the way of his obtaining it, as obtain it he assuredly would.

He then described vividly the chaotic state of things in the South, the exercise of the old dominion there; blacks being sold into temporary slavery for crime; schools broken up; teachers compelled to fly the country; schoolhouses burned down; outrages of every kind committed, in order to make the slave emancipation a mockery. It was argued, he said, by superficial observers, that this state of things was an evidence of the unwholesome working of the system; but this, he said, would be indeed shallow and false reasoning. To conclude that the condition of affairs in the South was such a one that the negro suffered more persecution than when he was a slave, was wrong. Why? Because we now learn of the brutalities as they are consummated. There is nothing of oppression that is not now made manifest in the light of freedom.

Whereas, in the midnight gloom of slavery there was more cruel wrong perpetrated in a single day, of which the world without heard no tidings, than was even now consummated in a twelvemonth. Then there was the daily dragging to the slave market of hundreds, thousands, and no voice was raised, or but few, for many years. Since the emancipation of the slaves not a half-a-dozen cases had been reported as having occurred in all the South, and yet such an indignant outcry arose throughout the land that he who dares repeat it knows his risk. The negroes' blood reddened the soil around the whipping-block; now, even as a convicted felon, he is not subjected to the lash. He (the lecturer) was not surprised at this state of things.

When he reflected how the slave oligarchy were stripped of their property; that their hopes of a successful rebellion came to naught; that their vaunted prowess and pride were humbled, till they bit the dust at the feet of their conquerors, and those the very men whom of all others they most detested—the mudsills of the North—he could not wonder that they would writhe and twist, and give vent in sounds natural to them of their abhorrence of the people who had thus blasted all their hopes, much less was he astonished that they should still grow more reckless, still more daring in their desperation when the astounding proposal was made to transfer the negro from the whipping-block to the ballot-box. When he remembered all this, he was not surprised at anything that might be said or done, whose object was to show that emancipation was a failure.

By the laws of the human mind these Rebels could not act otherwise than they do. Nothing he could say could so clearly illustrate the state of Southern feeling as that state of mind was illustrated in the two first books of "Paradise Lost." It was only necessary to substitute for the name of the arch fiend himself that of Jefferson Davis; for Belial, Stephens; for Beelzebub, Mason; for Lucifer, Lee; for Moloch, Toombs; for Mammon, Benjamin; for Pandemonium, the South—and the parallel was complete. The lecturer then recited the address of Satan to his legions, where they are urged by the fierce eloquence of the fiend to rise again against the "tyranny of Heaven." What a paradox, he said—the tyranny of Heaven! Yet so it was with these men, who would now rise again against the North, at whose feet they lay conquered. Smarting under her defeat, the South would try again how most to offend her enemy.

This, he said, was the very spirit of the vindictive Rebels to-day; they were still bankering after their independence, deeming, in the words of Milton, "That to reign is worth ambition, even in Hell; better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." Mr. Garrison then went on to read extracts from the Southern papers, illustrative of the state of feeling there, and replete with everything that was intolerant and abusive. The South, he said, is just as rebellious to-day as it was in 1860. We have still the most arrogant people to deal with that ever God permitted to disturb the peaceful progress of a great country. If, however, he said, such revelations as these had followed the overthrow of slavery, it would have proved that the evils attributed to the system had been grossly exaggerated, and that slave-owners had been done injustice to. But the question is of the South. What should be done with her? Obviously we should do by her as we would be done by. No vengeance should be inflicted; nothing beyond what justice demanded and the necessities of the case required. In view of the worse than savage manner in which the South conducted the war, and the fact that the Rebellion was altogether causeless, it would not be very surprising if maledictions to the utmost should be heard on every hand, but on the contrary there was no other wish throughout the North than that to repair her losses. This she could not understand, or believe.

But he would let facts speak for themselves. No one had been arraigned for treason; an almost universal amnesty had been granted, and property restored. In the plans of reconstruction nothing had been proposed for the South which the North had not been willing to adopt for themselves. The mechanics and capitalists of the North had gone South and sent their money South, to aid in developing her resources. Large contributions had been made to relieve their sufferings, but these had been answered by contumely instead of thanks. The efforts of the North to supply the South with educational facilities for both white and black he lauded as the climax of human magnanimity. And are all these, he asked, proofs of the enmity of the North against the South? In answer to the question, "What is the exact status of the Southern States of the American Union?" he said that no historical precedents could be found to help to a right conclusion, nor could help be found in the Constitution. The case was anomalous. The Roman maxim, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law," was never more applicable. He ridiculed the impudent claim of the South to the Constitutional right of having Senators and Representatives in Congress, after having voluntarily and forcibly severed themselves for four long years from all connection with the Union. Those who uphold this doctrine were to be ranked with the enemies of the Union. (Applause.) He then considered the theory that the rebellious States had relapsed into the territorial condition, and showed it to be untenable. They were States in ruins. Hence they had to be reconstructed; yes, reconstructed was the very word, from the foundation to the top stone.

But now, he asked, Shall liberty be secured, as well as proclaimed? Considering the present condition of the South, her disloyalty and her hatred of the negro and the North, if left to herself, the worst consequences might be predicted—lynch law, assassination, and civil war would do their bloody work. The inevitable conclusion was that the South must be kept under the guardianship of the Union for an indefinite period. Her promises and pledges to be loyal were not to be trusted. He said that this was the view taken by Congress in its late reconstruction measure. But what would this avail so long as Andrew Johnson was allowed to occupy the Presidential chair? His impeachment was the most important step to be taken. To him the Rebel forces looked as their leader. Let justice be executed upon him, or let those parts of the Constitution which relate to impeachment or punishment for treason be blotted out. The people were ready for it.

The Judiciary Committee of Congress had been ordered to report upon the subject, and he believed they would report in favor of impeachment. Then let this be the first measure taken up by the new Congress. Some timid, good men shrink from so hazardous an experiment. Was it expedient? Impeachment, he said, was lawful, and just as expedient as lawful. He referred to the selfish cry that impeachment would bring on a financial panic. This was to be penny wise and pound foolish. It was blind and foolish to suppose that prosperity could be reached by cowardice. Liberty was a god, and in proportion as we were true to her we should be blessed in our pocket and in our store. That her reign might be secure, she demanded the impeachment and removal of her most malignant and dangerous foe, Andrew Johnson, the pseudo-President of the United States; and let all the people say, amen.—*N. Y. Times.*

EXECUTION.

Hanging of Martin W. Bates, at Burlingame, Kansas, for the Murder of Abel Palley—Youthful Depravity—The Culprit only Nineteen Years Old, Etc.

CHICAGO, February 26.—Martin W. Bates was hanged at Burlingame, Kansas, on the 20th instant, for the murder of Abel Palley. The execution took place in the Court House at that place, at noon of that day. The Sheriff of the county, his deputies, and the prisoner's spiritual advisers assembled at the Court House. The prisoner was summoned, and, cross in hand, and leaning upon the arm of his confessor, the Rev. Father Ferrier, bowed his head, and spoke at considerable length to the crowd. He opened by saying:—

Dear Friends:—I am about to appear in judgment. If I have wronged or grievously injured any of you I hope you will forgive me, as I feel that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me. He then addressed himself to the young, exhorting them to obey their parents, tracing his own sorrow and impending punishment to disobedience of his father, and wound up by saying:—I hope to meet you all in a better land—in Heaven. Adieu.

The prisoner betrayed no emotion on beholding the gallows, but at the request of Father Ferrier knelt near the foot of the scaffold stairs, facing the halter. The last consolations of religion were then offered to the doomed man. The Rev. J. B. Orwig (Protestant) read a few passages from the Scriptures, offered up a prayer, and was going on further, when the Rev. Father interrupted him by asking Bates if it was his wish still to die in the Catholic faith. Bates' answer was "Yes," kissing the crucifix. The priest then put his arms around the prisoner's neck, and with great warmth kissed him upon both cheeks.

The prisoner did not falter in ascending the stairs to the scaffold, but when upon it he again fell upon his knees by one of the chairs, remaining about a minute. On taking his seat the priest bade him adieu. The Sheriff then adjusted the rope about his neck, and bade him good-by. Bates thanked him for his kindness, and said he hoped to meet them in Paradise, where he should soon be. He then rose to his feet, the Sheriff stepped back, and Bates said, "Jesus, let me be with Thee in Paradise. Dear friends, good-by." Here the Sheriff touched the spring, and the wretched man was no more, dying easy and without any struggles.

Bates was born in Grant county, Iowa, in 1847, and consequently was only nineteen years of age. He came to Kansas in 1860. In 1861, when only thirteen years of age, he went back to Iowa, enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and served four years in the army. He married a girl at Emporia, Kansas, who, during his incarceration, bore him twins. He has committed many crimes in his brief career, and the one for which he was hanged was perpetrated for robbery.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Further from Zacatecas—Confirmation of Miramon's Defeat—Narrow Escape of Juarez—He will Immediately go to the Capital, via Guanajuata.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, February 2, via New Orleans February 26.—On the morning of January 27 General Miramon, with two thousand five hundred Imperial troops, including five hundred French, attacked General Auza, who was defending this city with a garrison of two thousand Liberals. The latter were routed after a spirited fight, which lasted during half an hour. General Auza lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and fifty men; Miramon lost about as many.

President Juarez and his Cabinet escaped while the troops were fighting in the streets. They rode to Jerez on horseback in five hours, a distance of fourteen leagues.

The Liberal army reached Jerez on the 28th. Three days afterwards the Liberal Government removed to Fresnillo, fourteen leagues northwest of Zacatecas.

On the 31st of January General Escobedo was within twenty-five leagues of Zacatecas with 3800 men, and General Auza was marching to join him with 1200 men, and Cadena with 500 more.

On the same day at noon, Miramon evacuated Zacatecas, after having levied a forced loan of $100,000 on the inhabitants. He then began a forced march on Aguas Calientes. Yesterday morning (February 1), however, his army was completely routed near the hacienda of San Jacinto, by the army of General Escobedo. All the Imperial trains, artillery, and everything, with very many prisoners, among whom were three brothers of Miramon, were captured. The Liberals also captured half a million of dollars of the loan which Miramon had levied in Zacatecas. Trevino and Martinez are in hot pursuit with their splendid cavalry. Juarez will march immediately for Mexico, via Guanajuato.

A DARING FEAT.

A PAIR OF HANDCUFFED BURGLARS ESCAPE THROUGH THE WINDOW OF A CAR'S SALOON WHILE THE TRAIN IS RUNNING AT THE RATE OF THIRTY MILES AN HOUR—THE VILLAINS RECAPTURED.

Two men were arrested at Tidioute, Warren county, on Thursday last, on a charge of having robbed the Brevort Petroleum Company's office, near Rouseville, on Cherry run, on the previous night, where they stole one hundred and eighty dollars, and almost killed the clerk, Mr. Foley, who slept in the office. They were handcuffed together, and placed on the train for Oil City. On the way, when near Tionesta, they made an excuse of going into the closet attached to the car, and a moment or two afterwards one of the passengers, who was looking out of the window, saw them rolling down the bank together. They had crawled through the window of the closet and threw themselves down the embankment, although the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour at the time.

The passenger who witnessed their unceremonious exit immediately notified the officers, who pulled the bell rope, stopped the train, and started in pursuit of their prisoners, followed by about twenty passengers. In a short time they came in sight of the fugitives, and several shots were fired at them, none of which took effect; neither had they the effect of stopping those they were aimed at. After a chase of about a mile the prisoners were overtaken, and yet would not stop until one of them received a blow on the head from the butt of one of the officers' pistols. They were defiant, and took matters very coolly, giving full details of their mode of escape; stating that one of them (the one who was struck by the officer) had backed out of a small saloon window, and then, with the arm that was manacled to his companion, had succeeded in pulling that companion through the window, head first, and both had "gone it blind" down the embankment. The snow being drifted, their fall was so broken as to do them no damage. It was, however, a daring attempt on the part of two men handcuffed together, with the train running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The men were taken to Rouseville, and on being arraigned before Justice Beveridge, asserted that their names were respectively Edward Stewart and William Hays. Mr. Foley fully identified the burglars, and they were both committed.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Fort Kearney Massacre—Report of General Wessell.

The Omaha *Herald* of the 15th has the following:—

General Wessell succeeded Carrington in command, and reports, under date of January 21, that on the 21st day of December last the usual wagon train, with an armed escort, left the post at 8 A. M., to procure timber for the saw-mill. In about an hour after their departure firing was heard in the direction they had taken. The alarm was given that the train was attacked by the enemy. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Fetterman, 18th Infantry, with a detachment of forty-nine infantry soldiers, was directed to proceed at once to the assistance of the train, and to conduct it in safety to the post, but not to pursue the enemy.

Lieutenant Grummond, 18th Infantry, was ordered to report to Peterman with twenty-seven men of the 2d Cavalry, and to reiterate to him the orders previously given. The detachment immediately left the post, and joined the infantry. The whole force now consisted of three commissioned officers, seventy-six enlisted men, and two citizens, Messrs. Wheatly and Fisher. Instead of proceeding towards the wagon train, the detachment diverged considerably to the right, and struck a road leading to the Big Horn river. This was followed about five miles, when the command was attacked in great force by the Indians.

Eight men were found dead at this point. Retreating about a mile further in the direction of the garrison, six more men were killed. A short distance from here, and further retreat was arrested. The devoted band was surrounded on all sides, and "every man perished where he stood." Sharp firing was heard from the vicinity of the fort, continuing about three-quarters of an hour. Reinforcements were sent out under Captain Ten Eyck, of the 18th Infantry, but arrived too late to give aid to the fated detachment. They reached the scene of the terrible massacre only in time to see the Indians, variously estimated to number from 1500 to 2000 mounted warriors, leaving the field in full view.

This is all that can be told of the dreadful affair at Phil. Kearney. The field is described by General Wessell to have presented a shocking appearance. Officers and men were scalped, denuded of all clothing, their bodies pierced with arrows, and subjected to the most fiendish indignities and mutilations. The attack on the train is considered to have been a feint, which, unfortunately, proved a snare to the brave Fetterman, whose anxiety to punish the Indians cost his own and the life of every man in his command.

Another Ocean Cable.

A new company, called the British and American Telegraph Company (limited) has been formed in London for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable between Falmouth, in England, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The capital of the company is stated at £600,000, in shares of £20 each, and the exclusive right has been secured "to use the well-known cable and system of deep sea telegraphy perfected and patented by Mr. Allan," by which it is claimed a saving of about one-third the cost of construction, and greater economy and power in working, are secured. The distance from Falmouth to Flores, one of the Azores, is 1250 miles, thence to Halifax 1350 miles, or from Falmouth to Halifax direct, 2400 miles.

Among the directors we notice the names of several prominent men from the British Provinces, who are known to have been in consultation with the Home Government on the subject of the proposed confederation of the Provinces north of us. William McDougall, the present Secretary of Canada; W. A. Henry, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia; and P. Mitchell, President of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, represent in the board the interests of their respective Provinces, while the names of the United States Consul at London, Freeman H. Morse, and that of Sir David Brewster, give the enterprise somewhat of an international character.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Sunday Gazette*, writing on Friday evening, February 8, says:—

"James Stephens, late Fenian Head Centre, has just arrived in France by the Ville de Paris. It may be that he is short of funds, for he crossed the Atlantic as a second-class passenger; but he endeavored to keep dark, and may, therefore, still be considered as a conspirator. When I saw him on his way out to the United States to organize, he told me plainly that he should return to resume the head of his rebellion; and he has returned as far as this country, and has now only to run the gauntlet, and get into some Irish port—that is to say, if he intends going on with the dangerous game, from which very few persons rise up winners. We shall probably soon know who are in the right—those who consider Fenianism played out, and its chief in search of a quiet spot to spend what he has been able to lay by, or those who believe in the conspiracy, and look for the coming of Stephens as Napoleon, as Hoche, as Humbert were looked for in times which were far darker than the present for England."

THE MURDER AT NEWMARKET, N. J.

Additional Particulars—The Wife of a Physician Killed in Her Own House—The Servant Girl Arrested on Suspicion.

A murder of a most atrocious character occurred at Newmarket, Middlesex county, N. J., at midnight on Monday, the victim being Mrs. Lester Wallace Corell, wife of Dr. Corell, a practising physician residing at Newmarket.

The accounts of the circumstances attending the murder are not very clear, but it seems that early on Monday evening two strangers called at the Doctor's residence, and inquired for him. Mrs. Corell went to the door to see them, and informed them that her husband was out. The men then left without stating their business. Dr. Corell returned soon afterwards, but about 10 o'clock he was called up to attend a patient living at some distance, and he went, leaving no one but his wife, an infant child, and a servant girl in the house.

According to the girl's statement, some time after the Doctor left she heard a noise in Mrs. Corell's room, and was proceeding thither to ascertain the cause, when she was startled by a discharge of firearms. Alarmed by this, she ran back to her own room, and snatching up the child, who slept with her, she descended the stairs, ran out the back way, and crossed the intervening space between her master's house and that of Mr. Little, their nearest neighbor. As she escaped from her own room with the child she saw two men leaving Mrs. Corell's room, one of whom she thinks had large black whiskers, but in the dim light, and in the state of agitation she was then in, she was unable to identify him further.

On reaching Mr. Little's residence she alarmed the family and retold what had occurred. Mr. Little and some of the members of his family returned with the girl, and proceeded to Mrs. Corell's room, which they found to be on fire, and filled with a smoke so dense that nothing could be seen through it. Mr. Little called on Mrs. Corell to answer him if she were present; but receiving no answer, he groped about the room on his hands and knees until he came in contact with Mrs. Corell's body. She was lying dead on the floor in her night dress, covered with blood, which had flowed from wounds in her neck and breast.

The bed from which she had arisen was found to be on fire. Nothing in the house was disturbed or carried away, so far as could be ascertained.

Dr. Corell returned soon after the discovery of the murder had been made, and was completely prostrated by the terrible and mysterious calamity which had befallen him. He is unable to imagine any motive for the deed, as robbery was apparently not the object of the murderers. On the other hand, it is thought that they intended in the first place to rob the house, but becoming alarmed by the fire, they left without completing their purpose.

The little town in which the murder occurred was thrown into an unwonted state of excitement by the event. Search was made for the murderers in every direction, but as no description of them could be obtained except that given by the girl, the probability of arresting them is very remote.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Conductor Doughty, of the Central Railroad, who passed through Newmarket yesterday afternoon, reports the following particulars connected with the murder of Mrs. Corell, which are confirmed by other parties:—An investigation was commenced yesterday afternoon, when a physician from Plainfield made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found ten stabs on the body, head, and neck. The wound that caused death was in the neck, which severed the jugular vein. There were also visible the prints of four upper teeth, and from the fact that no robbery had been committed, or any apparent attempt at one, the Doctor at once suspected the servant girl. He accordingly made an examination of her mouth, and found that she had four upper teeth exactly corresponding with the imprint of the teeth on the neck of deceased. The young woman was at once taken into custody, to await the result of the investigation.

The affair had caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity, and all sorts of rumors and conjectures are in circulation.—*N. Y. Times.*

Laura Keene in Mobile.

Miss Laura Keene, the actress, came pretty near getting into Rebel hot water in Mobile. It was supposed that she identified Booth in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, while he was passing from the stage on that fatal night of April 14, 1865. That was too much for some of the Mobile Rebels, and she received the following very intelligent and polite invitation to leave town in hot haste:—

MOBILE, February 8, 1867.—Laura Keene!—You are requested to Live oure city, if you dont you will get hurt.

Oblige the inhabitens of the city of Mobile.
You are nothing else but a Yankess.

It is proper to say that the press of that city regard this affair as contemptible, especially as Laura is not a "Yankess," but is an Englishwoman, and inasmuch as she makes it appear that she did not "tell on" Booth, and was not the principal witness against Mrs. Surratt! The Mobile *Tribune* says she ought to have recognized him if she could have done so, and that General Lee would have done the same.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.—The Flour Market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply and held with rather more firmness, while common qualities are in full stock and almost unsaleable, even at a concession. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@13; 100 barrels St. Louis fancy at $17; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour is unchanged; we quote at $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stocks of Wheat have been reduced to very low figures, and prime lots are in good request at full prices, but common qualities attract but little attention; sales of 1000 bushels common Pennsylvania red at $2·55; 600 bushels inferior Southern do. at $3; and 3000 bushels California at $3·15, a decline. 600 bushels Western Rye sold at $1·32, and 300 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·35. Corn is in fair request, and prices are a shade lower; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 96@97c., in store and from the cars, closing at the former rate, and 99c. afloat. A lot of damp sold at 92c. Oats are quiet; sales of 3000 bushels at 58@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $8@8·25 ₱ 64 lbs.; Timothy at $3·80@3·75; and Flaxseed at $3·25.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Stocks are dull and steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 103¾; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 147½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95; Michigan Central, 107¼; Michigan Southern, 72⅝; New York Central, 103¾; Illinois Central, 116; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Hudson River, 107; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 108¾; do. 1866, 106⅝; Ten-forties, 101⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, at 6 per cent; all others, 105⅞; Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money is 7 per cent. Gold closed very strong at 140⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat has declined 5 cents. Mining Stocks—Savage, $1970; Yellow Jacket, $710; Chollar Potosi, $295; Ophir, $206; Imperial, $170. Legal-tenders, 79.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Baggage of American Visitors to the Great Exposition to be Searched.

A Marine Disaster at Fayal.

Latest Financial and Commercial Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—Noon.—Intelligence has been received to the effect that the American barque Irma, Captain Cummings, which left Galveston December 20 for this, port has succeeded in reaching Fayal in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition.

France.

PARIS, February 27—Noon.—The efforts of the American Legation at Paris to procure a remission of the searching of baggage during the holding of the International Exposition has failed. The French Government has officially announced that it shall not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON, February 27—Noon.—Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 37¼; Illinois Central, 77½; United States Five-twenties, 73½.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—Noon.—Cotton dull and inactive. The sales have been trifling, and will not exceed 4000 for the day. Middling Uplands, 13½d. American tallow, 43s. 6d.

CHINA AND JAPAN

IMMENSE FIRE AT YEDDO

Four Miles of Houses Consumed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Hong Kong advices have been received, via Yokahama, to January 13.

Hangkow was threatened by the Neinfe Rebels, and the country people are flocking to Craven Island. The Chinese at Hangkow are preparing to resist the attack, having been reinforced by the Imperial troops. The Viceroy of Pekin is collecting forces to march to the province of Sheushi, where the Mahommedan Rebels have taken possession of the capital.

The clipper ship Ariel has made her return voyage from London to Hong Kong in seventy-nine days.

The United States frigate Shenandoah had left Calcutta for China, and was expected at Hong Kong in a few days.

The Italian war steamer Magenta was at Hong Kong, where she attracted great attention, being the first representative of the Italian flag in the China seas.

There has been a great destruction of the rice fields by a flood along the coast, near Penang, and thousands are suffering.

A fire at Yeddo destroyed *four miles of houses* in the commercial quarters. The conflagration at Yokahama was insignificant compared to it.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 25.—A severe easterly storm has been prevailing to-day, and numerous vessels have put into Hampton Roads for a harbor.

The U. S. gunboat Marblehead is to be thoroughly repaired at the Gosport Navy Yard. She brought here from Savannah a portion of the crew of the gunboat Swatara. They were transferred to the receiving ship New Hampshire, where they will remain until their terms of enlistment have expired. The U. S. steamer Nina, arrived from Washington, brought another detachment of the crew of the Swatara, of which the same disposition was made.

The ship Enoch Train, of Boston, originally from Philadelphia, bound to Mare Island, California, sailed yesterday for her destination. The repairs of this vessel from the injuries received by the storm of last November have been made, at a cost of $3500.

Over 1400 shot and shell of various descriptions were received here yesterday from Baltimore, to be used in certain projected experiments with iron-clad batteries and Rodman guns, to take place during the summer.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—The brief announcement from Annapolis of the postponement of the inauguration of Lieutenant-Governor Cox as Governor, in place of Governor Swann, produced a great sensation. It is now stated that Governor Swann will not resign his present position, but will decline the post of United States Senator, to which he was recently elected, and will assign the reasons for his action to the Legislature in a day or two.

YOUNG ENGLISHMEN DISINCLINED TO MARRY.—The London *Saturday Review* says:—"So long as there are mothers left with daughters to be married, so long will matchmaking continue to be pursued; and it must obviously be pursued all the more energetically to keep pace with the growing disinclination of bachelors among the upper and middle classes to face the responsibilities of married life."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, February 27, 1867.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds are in fair demand; July '65 5-20s sold at 106⅝@106¾, a slight decline; 110¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881, and 105¼ for August 7·30s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 101½; and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 62, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Northern Central at 46, no change; Camden and Amboy at 127, no change; Norristown at 61½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½@29⅝, a slight advance; and Reading at 51⅛@51 94-100, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull. Hestonville sold at 14¼, no change; 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for Philadelphia; 13 for Ridge Avenue; 40 for Union; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment, at full prices. Western sold at 95; 106 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 56½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¼, no change; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 140¼; 1 P. M., 140, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening, owing to an increased demand in New York.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is quoted at 6@9 per cent. on call, with loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent. The demand for money by stock houses is moderate, and speculators are in no degree impeded from want of money at low rates. The flow of currency towards the city continues, and lower rates for call loans are plainly in view. In commercial bills the rates are unchanged. The range is 6½@7 for best, and 7½@9 for good names.

"Upon the Produce Exchange prices are again tending downward for leading articles. In the dry goods and grocery trades there is a fair business doing, but complaints are made of bad payments, and extensions of city houses are quite frequent, with not a few outright failures among small traders."

THE $23,000,000 LOAN.—The following is a description of the bond to be issued under the $23,000,000 Loan act:—In the upper left-hand corner a beehive; in the upper right-hand corner an American eagle; at the top centre is a bust of Washington, supported by a figure of Liberty, a Revolutionary soldier, and two Indians; at the bottom of the plate is a representation of Penn's treaty, surrounded by the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth; on the centre of the right-hand side is a group of Union soldiers, and on the opposite side two or three figures of patriots representing a picket guard. The lettering is well executed, and altogether it is a very creditable production of artistic skill.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	FIRST BOARD.		
$100 5-20s, '62 cp	110¼	1 sh Cam & Am	129
$4000 City 6s, munic	101¼	40 sh Norrist'n R.R.	61½
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	91	100 sh Phila & Erie	29¼
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	91	200 do	29⅛
7 sh Leh Val R	62	100 do	29¼
2 sh Leh N stk	54½	100 do	29¼
20 sh Western Bank	95	100 sh Read R	51⅛
25 sh Penna R	56½	100 do	51 94
40 do	56½	100 do	51 94
10 sh N Cent	46		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110@110⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅜@111; do., 1864, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. new, 106¼@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 139¾@140¼; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 133; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

The Value of Sodium-Amalgam.

It is asserted that recent experiments in the gold mills of Colorado have fully established the value of sodium as an agent in the amalgamation of gold ores. The increase in the yield of the ore was, it is said, thirty per cent., which is equivalent to doubling the net profits.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....47

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Robin, Kiliman, Cardenas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr John H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 47, Reed, Georgetown, Casmer & Co.
Schr E. T. Allen, Carson, Charleston, Rathbun & Co.
Schr G. F. Store, Mather, Pawtuxent, D. Burrows.
Schr M. J. Kennedy, Cropper, Chincoteague, D. Haney
Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, Baltimore, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Charleston, Lathbury, Wichbury & Co.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, do. do.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 45, Anderson, Washington, Casmer & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowens, Georgetown, Audenreid, Norton & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 43, Powell, Petersburg, Casmer & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Dan. barque Ansgar, Arboe, 30 days from Bordeaux, with brandy, wine, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Advance, Crosby, hence, at Geestemunde 8th instant.
Barque Telegraph, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Brig Golden Lead, Langthorne, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 23d inst.
Schr Susan Sears, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., and sailed next day.
Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr C. A. Clark, Wormwood, hence for Kennebunk, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schrs C. Kienzle, Abigail Haley, M. E. Clark, and J. D. McCarthy, hence, at Fortress Monroe 25th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, February 27.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool 14th inst.
NEW YORK, February 27.—Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Havre 14th inst.
Steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow 8th inst.
FORTRESS MONROE, February 27.—The steamships James A. Gay, for Wilmington, N. C., and the Lulu, for Charleston, both from Baltimore, are anchored here, waiting an opportunity to sail. The steamship Norfolk, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, ventured out this morning, but was obliged to return.
The pilot-boat Maryland reports boarding the following vessels in Chesapeake Bay, bound to Baltimore:—Barque Loyal, from Cardiff, brig Mississippi, from Demarara; schrs Thomas Shanckson, from Savannah; and Hannah Little.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Leitch, from Liverpool 13th inst.
Steamship Tarifa, Langlands, from Liverpool.
Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, from Liverpool.
Steamship San Salvado, Atkins, from Savannah.
Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, from Savannah.
Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, from Charleston.
Steamship Patapsco, Neff, from Charleston.
Schr M. E. Tober, Morris, from Charleston.
Cleared, steamships Hibernia, Munro, Glasgow; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington; N. C.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; ship Marlborough, Armstrong, Liverpool; barque Hermod, Olsen, London; brigs Melita, Servier, London; Najade, Maas, Hamburg; Eclipse, Peterson, Antigua; Lydia H. Cole, Sampson, St. Jago; Skylark, Loring, Sagua.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Bill of Reconstruction—The Prospect in the South.

From the Herald.

Historians have been sorely puzzled to determine the fate of the ten lost tribes of Israel; and our political philosophers are as much perplexed in their efforts to forecast the destiny of our ten outside Rebel States. The general drift of passing events therein, the prevailing tone and temper of their leading organs, political managers, and ruling classes, the evidence of Generals Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Howard, Schofield, and other intelligent Union soldiers, all declare that the spirit of the Rebellion still lives, and that the dream and the purpose of Southern independence are still predominant from Bull Run to the Rio Grande. The defeated associate conspirators of Jeff. Davis still recoil with horror from the idea of subordination to "the Yankees," and with unmingled disgust from the other idea of negro suffrage. Every one of the ten Legislatures set up by President Johnson in those Rebel States has rejected the easy terms of the pending Constitutional amendment with scorn, contempt, and something of defiance. What, then, is the prospect of their submission to and co-operation with the Government upon this new bill—this ultimatum of Congress?

Very much, in the answer to this question, will depend upon the course of President Johnson. It is clear that the ruling white class of the South expected, until our Northern elections of last fall, a restoration to Congress under Mr. Johnson's policy, placing the Rebel States substantially as they were before the war, and with the door open through the Supreme Court for the re-establishment of negro slavery. We know, too, that after those elections the confidence reaffirmed by Mr. Johnson in the final success of his policy still encouraged the deluded leading politicians of the South to hold their ground, and that they still looked to the Supreme Court for a deliverance. With this new bill, however, hanging over the excluded States, and with the sword of impeachment hanging over President Johnson as by a single hair, Southern indifference, contempt, and defiance in reference to Congress are giving way to convictions of helplessness against the will of Congress. Southern leaders on the old track of Calhoun are beginning to see that the incoming will be quite as radical as the outgoing Congress; that they must accept the terms proposed by Congress, or that they will have no voice in the next Presidential election, and that, if excluded from that election, they may be held indefinitely in their present helpless and ruinous position.

In this dilemma they are, doubtless, still looking to Mr. Johnson for instructions. He, too, by falling back upon Congress, may recall them to reason and common sense. The simple admission that he can no longer help himself will suffice. It is rumored, and with an air of confidence in some quarters, that he will probably send in to-day a veto of this Reconstruction bill, and for the purpose of giving the two Houses an opportunity to pass the bill over his head, so that he may save his consistency without appearing still to stand in an unyielding hostility to Congress. This alternative may save him, provided the tone of his message be not offensive, but conciliatory. The Judiciary Committee of the House are probably waiting the upshot of this thing, in order to make up their decision of impeachment or a free pardon.

Assuming that there will be a veto, but that it will be conciliatory in its tone and argument, and submitted in season to secure the bill by a two-thirds vote in each House, and that it will so become a law before the close of this session, we may expect in due time to witness a wonderful reaction in the South. With the old leaders of the Rebellion thrown into the background, and with the universal negro vote brought into the elections, a new class of white leaders from the young men of the South will appear in the foreground. The suffrage will give the blacks respect and consideration among the whites in proportion to their political strength; and thus the two races, as the land owners and the laborers, will be brought into relations of mutual support. But a revolution so tremendous and comprehensive from the old Southern order of things under the Dred Scott decision is not the work of a day. A transition so radical and unexpected, even from Mr. Johnson's policy, must create a temporary effervescence and a cooling down before the wine will be ready to bottle.

This new bill of reconstruction continues the State establishments set up by Mr. Johnson as provisional Governments subject to the will of Congress, and leaves it to the people of each State concerned whether they shall proceed at once to reorganize on the terms laid down, or wait a little longer under the supervision of martial law. We presume that the present Southern Governors and their Legislatures, under this discretionary power, will prefer to hold on yet awhile until they can take their soundings and make their arrangements concerning the negro vote, so that we may hear of no Southern movement under this bill for the election of an reorganizing State Convention until after the crops of the coming summer shall have been secured. Meantime, from the re-establishment of martial law and the submission of the Southern people to their "manifest destiny," we may expect Northern enterprise and capital to be invited to the development of Southern resources in the way of cotton, corn, rice, sugar, and tobacco, and on such terms as will give a great impulse to Southern industry and profitable harvest to all concerned.

With the last vestiges of slavery and the old slavery epoch cleared away the revolution inaugurated with the secession of South Carolina, seven years ago, will be complete—the last remaining barriers against Northern emigrants, Northern enterprise, skill, and capital, will be removed, and the great Northern tide of emigration will be diverted from the West to the more inviting soil and climate of the South. This bill will open the gates, and with the gates opened the tide will roll in upon the South and down to the Gulf of Mexico, far more reviving and fertilizing than the annual swellings of the Nile.

Taxation and Debt—Their Influence on Business.

From the Times.

The high-tariff men and the currency inflationists rarely condescend to discuss the causes of the depression that prevails in all branches of business. They accept the fact, and prescribe their favorite specifics as sovereign remedies. "Issue more egal-tender paper," say the currency doctors, "and prosperity will return;" forgetting that the amount in circulation vastly exceeds the requirements of legitimate trade, and ignoring the terrible collapse which experience shows to be the end of protracted inconvertibility. "Impose higher duties," cry the prohibitionists; "shut out foreign trade, and all will be well;" as though a people impoverished by high prices and restricted intercourse could long be profitable customers to the protected classes. Not in inflation, not in prohibition, is the remedy to be found. Either would make matters worse rather than better. Applied conjointly, as seems not improbable considering the complexion of Congress, only a special Providence could avert distress and ruin.

The anomalous condition of the Southern States has unquestionably much to do with the business depression. Impoverished and disorganized, their industry paralyzed and their trade nearly extinct, they contribute little to the adjustment of our foreign trade, and consume still less of the goods we have to sell. The sources of our richest products and the market for our largest sales before the war, they are now unable to buy or sell. That this circumstance contributes to the difficulties of the commercial situation, does not admit of doubt. Nor is there aught in the Congressional policy of reconstruction that justifies hopes of early improvement. Until the harmony of the States shall have been in some manner re-established—until the new labor system shall run smoothly, and renewed confidence shall invite capital—until law and order shall prevail, and the last vestige of military dominion disappear—it were idle to look for business activity in or with the South. And since reconstruction, as now pursued, promises to be slow and its results uncertain, we must look elsewhere than to the South for the means of securing relief to business.

Of the causes of the depression that are within our reach none is more potent than taxation. The speculation begotten of an inflated currency has been a fruitful source of evil, and it is one that only a firm policy of contraction will cure. But though speculation unsettles and demoralizes, it does not crush after the manner of taxation. It drags down trade to the level of gambling; taxation puts an end to many forms of industry and cripples all. Mr. Wells' exposition of the destructive effects of the present system tallies with the knowledge of every observant man. Mr. Hatch, in his report, has illustrated the same fact by a reference to the extinction of the ship-building trade, and its transfer to the British Provinces under the pressure of our taxes. And with more or less force the same argument applies to other branches of industry. From no other single cause does the country suffer so seriously as from its fiscal system; and no single measure which it is in the power of Congress to enact would operate so beneficially as a measure largely reducing the annual aggregate of taxes.

The scheme of the Ways and Means Committee is good so far as it goes. Its lessening of the income tax will bring joy to multitudes, and its exemptions will aid industry to an appreciable extent. But its scope is not equal to the emergency. Instead of fifty millions, the country should be aided by a reduction of at least a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions; and this vastly greater reduction might be effected if Congress would be consistent enough to associate the revision of taxes with the diminution of Government expenditures. The proper mode of procedure would be to apply the pruning-knife unsparingly to expenditure, with the view of rendering the largest possible amount available for the lightening of taxation. The practice of Congress is the very opposite. By some unexplained process, it determines the amount of taxation to be stricken off, and at the same time so swells the expenditure that further taxation will be unavoidable. Upon this point the *Financial Chronicle* has some sensible remarks.

"With the exception of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, we do not remember any member of either House to have enforced upon Congress the obvious necessity for a liberal reduction of the expenditures of the Government. The ease with which revenue is raised begets an indifference about expenditures, and large sums are voted away apparently without any thought for the consequent drain upon the pockets of the people; instance, the Bounties bill, proposing an addition to the debt estimated at $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. It is true that a curtailment of some branches of internal revenue is proposed; but it is sought to compensate for the consequent loss of income by increasing the revenue from imports. What the country desires and vitally needs is not a seeming reduction of revenue, but a very material curtailment of expenditures, a thorough retrenchment in every branch of the public service, to be followed by a simplification of our revenue system, so as to supply the exchequer from the fewest possible sources, and thereby relieve industry and trade of much unnecessary annoyance and embarrassment. True, measures of that character have been talked of by Mr. Wells, and the Committee on Ways and Means, but almost nothing is proposed to be done immediately, and little can be done while new expenses and debts are being incurred. The most unsatisfactory aspect of the case is that our legislators do not appreciate the necessity for prompt action in this direction; and in the meantime trade is left to struggle and languish under wholly unnecessary burdens. Even State and city Governments seem to be launching into extravagances. Appropriations are made, cities and towns are bonded with a freedom which would never have been for a moment allowed previous to the war, and all this in the face of the fact that we are already suffering under our accumulated taxes. This certainly should be stopped; a system of rigid economy be at once adopted, and a thorough reconstruction of our tax system effected, if we would seek to revivify the industries of the country."

Between the wants of the people and the action of Congress there is an astounding difference. The people crave relief so far as it may be obtainable by a reduction of taxation. And Congress, while amending the Tax bill to the extent of perhaps fifty millions, adds more than a thousand millions to the national debt. We are not exaggerating. General Schenck's Bounty Equalization bill will take five hundred millions out of the Treasury, and at a moderate estimate a thousand millions more will be absorbed in the settlement of the claims of States made on account of the war. And we seem to be but at the beginning of claims arising out of the war. Damages for property destroyed are sought with an urgency which bodes no good; for under the guise of compensating "loyal sufferers," there is a prospect of schemes of the most dazzling proportions. Where these things will end none can tell, unless public opinion shall bring Congress to its senses. At present there is not even a pretense of retrenchment. The paper-money bubble has its worshippers, and a prohibitory tariff as a means of preventing trade has its advocates. But economy has hardly a champion on the floor; and all the attention bestowed upon taxes is limited to the last few days of the session, when thorough, careful work is well-nigh impossible.

"Can These Dry Bones Live?"

From the Tribune.

Quite a number of dilapidated and seedy Democratic politicians, who held office under bygone Administrations, and would like to hold better offices under the next, have been urging Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of their National Committee, to call a National Convention—as he was empowered at Chicago to do; but Mr. Belmont shrewdly refuses to comply. He is doubtless familiar with the anecdote of Bias, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, who being at sea when a violent storm arose, and a decidedly hard lot of fellow passengers set up a vociferous discord of howling to the gods for rescue, begged them to hush their tumult, as the chance of coming safely to land would be decidedly improved by keeping the gods oblivious of the fact that such characters were on board. Mr. Belmont doubtless feels the wisdom and pertinence of the old Greek's caution.

Yet the utmost circumspection can but partially avail. "Murder will out," and treason is usually gifted with a perilous volubility. We defy any one to read any prominent Democratic journal for three months continuously, and not perceive that its editor's real belief is that the Rebels in our late struggle were and are the true Unionists, and that those who put down the Rebellion were the real disunion party. Thus, the *World* characterizes those members of Congress who were always opposed to secession and its consequences as "disunion," and does the same honor to the only party in Kentucky which never faltered in its fidelity to the nation, nor urged any surrender to treason.

—The Democrats of St. Louis have just held a meeting preliminary to a State Convention, and therein gravely resolved that the Federal Government is a mere *agent of the States*, and that any attempt of said Government to impair or abridge the authority of the States should be met and defeated. This is the precise doctrine whereon secession (which Jefferson Davis officially pronounced merely "the dissolution of a *league*") was based and justified. "I see no necessity for, no wisdom in secession," said in substance Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, and ever so many others; "but, if *my* State decides to go out, I shall go with my State." So they went. And if the Federal Government was, and is, a mere agent of the States, why not? May not a principal discard or change his agent? How is secession to be resisted, save on the assumption that Federal and State Governments are alike agents, creatures, or instruments of the American people.

The present Constitution of Missouri restricts the right of suffrage to such whites as can swear that they gave no voluntary aid to the late Rebellion; denying the elective franchise to Rebels and negroes alike. This the Democracy of Missouri consider all right, so far as the blacks are concerned, but a nullity so far as it affects Rebels. Hence it is by them

"*Resolved*, That every *white* man in Missouri, of lawful age and sound mind, has the right to vote, and should exercise that right at all hazards, and subject to all the consequences which an unlawful assumption of power might invoke."

This is either rebellion or nonsense—probably both. Apart from the Constitution, a white has no more right to vote than a black; and when these Democrats declare that so many of them as have been Rebels shall vote "at all hazards," in defiance of their State Constitution, they in effect justify blacks in doing the very same. In other words, they substitute force for law.

—The Democrats of Kentucky held their State Convention on the 22d instant. There was never a moment when Kentucky Democracy was not in sympathy with the slaveholders' Rebellion, though individual members of the party were not. When President Lincoln called on the loyal States for volunteer militia to aid in defending the threatened capital of the republic, this was the response of Kentucky Democracy:—

"FRANKFORT, April 16, 1861.—Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:—Your despatch is received. In answer I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.
"B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky."

Months elapsed before the first Kentucky regiment was organized—in Indiana—for the defense of the Union, though four days previous to the above Democratic manifesto, the following telegram had flown all over the country:—

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12, 1861.—Despatches have come here to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice from the War Department *at Montgomery*."

And now Kentucky's Democracy assembles to nominate on its State ticket two Rebel colonels in our late war:—Hon. William C. Preston, a Confederate leader throughout, having concluded to decline the Governorship, while General John C. Breckinridge's name was hailed with general and rapturous cheers. Of course, General Preston was called out in a speech; and of course he declared that

"There is not a fair-minded man within the sound of my voice that does not feel that Kentucky has been peculiarly the creature of oppression and humiliation during the last six years. I was willing to do much to shield her from the storm that threatened, and am willing, to-day, to do as much; but then, my words were all for action,"

(in the Confederate army, to wit). And of course he protested against the action of Congress throughout, rejoiced that the late Democratic Legislature of Kentucky had restored to him and his fellow-Rebels the right to vote and hold office, and demanded for his fellow Rebels in the States further South "instant admission into the councils of the nation." Of course, he "could not recognize the name Rebel "in an offensive sense in Kentucky;" and why should he, when her Democracy chose a fighting Rebel to the only State office filled at her last election by forty thousand majority? When Rebel Colonels are thus chosen over Union Generals, who can say that there is anything "offensive" in the term Rebel?

General Preston closed with this neat but needless appeal to his fellow Democrats, in behalf of those among them who had been Rebel soldiers in our late struggle:—

"You need not be ashamed of those boys who were with me. Don't discourage your son, who went away with your private approbation, though prudence may have prompted you to silence. Take back those Confederate boys, and let them see that they are not discarded; and, while I retire from the front, I want you to take my young comrades into your care. I beg you not to turn away your children. They have done nothing to be ashamed of. (Great applause.)"

—Mr. Belmont is quite right in not succumbing to the demand for a Democratic National Convention. Democratic State Conventions display quite as much treason as the public is yet ready to stomach.

In What Respects the Situation has Changed.

From the World.

If the Southern people should resist the execution of martial law by force, they would be fighting in as righteous a cause as any in which a patriot ever drew his sword. Armed resistance is the natural and appropriate mode of redress for such flagrant injustice as is now meditated against the South. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The only good reason for not appealing to arms in this conjuncture is the hopelessness of success. When the Southern States determined on war, six years ago, they were without justification, because the injuries complained of were only in prospect, not actually experienced; and because they had other efficient means of checking and foiling the Republican party. The Democratic party had, at that time, a majority in both Houses of Congress. The whole bench of the Supreme Court was Democratic. But at present, unless the South can find redress by arms, no redress is possible. If they had the political machinery which they could have controlled in 1861, a resort to force would be unjustifiable, even under such outrages on their rights as are now ripe for execution. But their political efficiency and their military resources are at an equally low ebb, at a time when they have the sorest need of both.

We suppose that such Southerners as can sufficiently control their honest indignation to make an estimate of the situation, will perceive that the only choice which remains open to them lies between a dogged, sullen submission, and reorganization under the new gospel of negro suffrage. In such a pitiable choice of alternatives we do not offer advice; but we can perhaps explain the actual situation more dispassionately than those who are stung into justifiable rage by this fresh aggression.

We advised and approved of the rejection by the South of the Constitutional amendment. If we hesitate, as yet, to give similar advice respecting the reorganization proposed in Sherman's bill, it is because circumstances have, in essential respects, so totally changed, that a new and comprehensive survey of the situation is a necessary prerequisite to intelligent action. The two chief features of Sherman's bill are outrages which baffled political foresight, because it was not supposed or supposable that such a stretch of perfidy and inconsistency could be ventured upon. Sherman's bill provides for the overthrow of the Southern State Governments, and for putting the whole section under the rigors of martial law. We had what seemed to be solid reasons for supposing that neither of these outrages would be perpetrated. In relation to the State Governments, we supposed that the Republican party would be bound by its own recognition of those Governments. The importance which they attached to the Emancipation amendment, and the fact that they recognized the Southern ratifications of it as valid, precluded them, in logic and consistency, from afterwards calling in question the competency of the ratifying State Governments. Congress has acknowledged the validity of the Southern ratifications of that amendment, in a dozen different ways. It has repeatedly made it the basis of legislation, and even in proposing the amendment now pending, it recognized its validity by numbering the proposed amendment as the *fourteenth*, which it could not be unless there was a *thirteenth*, and the thirteenth is precisely the Emancipation Amendment. It seemed against all antecedent probability that a Republican Congress would displace this amendment from the Constitution, by declaring that the ratifying States which made up the three-fourths were not competent to act upon it. Even the pending amendment was submitted to the Southern States and their ratifications asked. Was it to be expected that Congress would so stultify itself as to declare illegal the very Governments it had thus recognized?

Putting the South under martial law was as little to have been expected, in any reasonable calculation. Martial law, by its very nature and definition, is a suspension of the habeas corpus; and the Constitution declares, with as much emphasis as it says anything, that the habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in times of rebellion or invasion. There being no rebellion, it was not to have been expected that the South would be again put under martial law.

If these two outrageous and unexpected measures had not been resorted to, the South would stand on strong vantage-ground for baffling the radicals. The worst that could be done was to exclude the Southern members of Congress—an evil that might be borne with composure so long as the South held control of its internal affairs through the State Governments, freely chosen by its white citizens. The extent of the evil was payment of Federal taxes without Federal representation. But with the State Governments abolished, or existing on mere sufferance, and the whole people subject to martial law, the situation is so changed, and the consequences of resistance so stupendously magnified, that it is important to take new observations and bearings before deciding on the future direction of the voyage.

We suppose it will be found, when the South can abate its just indignation sufficiently for a careful survey, that it possesses no machinery or resources, either political or military, for fending off this atrocious oppression. If no such machinery or resources shall be discoverable, the practical question will then be whether the South shall accept the situation under protest or disdainfully submit to it. Were it not for the negro element of the problem, the latter would undoubtedly be the true course, as alike consistent with safety and self-respect. But the negro element complicates the question, and renders the solution more difficult. It is possible that the Republicans may, through Government patronage and appeals to ambition, bribe and demoralize Southern whites enough to make, with the negroes, a majority of the inhabitants. If they can succeed in this they will reorganize and admit the States, and the South will thereafter be under negro rule, and will become intolerable as the residence of white men. Admitting (at least by hypothesis) that this danger is not fanciful, the question arises (and a very grave one it is) whether it is not better to "fight the devil with fire," by accepting the negro suffrage which is inevitable, and controlling the negro vote, instead of allowing it to be alienated to the Republicans, as it would pretty certainly be by resistance. Whether the negro vote could be managed by the planters, and whether whites enough could be seduced to make the radical plan work, are questions that cannot be answered without more local knowledge than we possess; but we suppose all intelligent Southerners must allow that these questions ought to be well considered before taking an irreversible resolution.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and BE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. (325 smwfm

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our assertion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.
Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a severe cough off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle I was entirely relieved.
READ AND REFLECT.
MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.
This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill: one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
E. E. THOMAS,
136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
COULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness, all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC
THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH street
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.)
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watche and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE,
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 25

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 suthfm No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 109 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The Northern Dispensary is located in Spring Garden street, above Sixth, and under its charter prescribes for the indigent in all that section of the city north of Vine street, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers. Physicians and surgeons of established reputation are entrusted with the care and management of those who may need attention, and persons who are not the proper objects of the Guardians of the Poor may become the patients of this institution. During the past year 15,748 cases were treated, and 35,693 prescriptions were given gratis. The institution is now fifty years old, and never received a dollar of support from the State. Within the past few years the proper labor of the district has increased to such an extent that the Managers of the Dispensary have been compelled to establish branch drug stores in each Ward, in order to accommodate the Dispensary physicians. In order still further to add to the usefulness of the institution, and to carry out the objects of the founders in "affording gratuitous medical advice, surgical aid, and medicines to such persons whose previous circumstances and present feelings might prevent them from applying to the Guardians of the Poor," it is proposed to ask assistance of the public towards the erection of a new building. But $25,000 will be needed. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, has been appointed to solicit contributions:—John Kessler, Jr., Samuel W. Arnold, Daniel M. Fox, William B. Mann, George F. Lee, George Burmahn, Samuel A. Bispham, Thomas R. Davis, W. J. Howard, and Henry D. Moore. The present building is too contracted, and if the public respond to the present appeal, the Managers will be placed in the possession of means and facilities to extend the benefits of the institution to all parts of the district.

APPROACH OF THE BUILDING SEASON.—Every indication goes to show that there will be extensive building operations during the coming building season. The following permits have been taken out at the Inspector's office:—

For the erection of a warehouse, 80 by 100 feet, and two stories high, on the site of the destructive fire on Broad street, above Race; also for a storehouse on North street, above Fifth, which is to be 34 by 78 feet, and five stories high. At No. 42 North Fifth street a five-story storehouse is to be built, which is to have a front of 20 feet and a depth of 100 feet. On North Third street, at Nos. 215 and 217, a four-story storehouse is to be put up, which is to be larger than either of the others. The front will be 30 feet and the depth 150 feet. The improvements on South Broad street, which were begun and vigorously carried on a few years ago, will be added to this season. A handsome dwelling is to be erected at the corner of Broad and Ellsworth streets, to be 22 by 80 feet, three stories high; at No. 1912 Sansom street, a dwelling, 19 by 41 feet, three stories high, is to be put up; also a coppersmith shop at No. 491 North Third street, 22 by 97 feet, three stories high; a storehouse on Richmond street, between Hanover and Palmer, 28 by 83 feet, two stories high; a factory, 60 by 26 feet, at Dauphin and Amber streets; a machine shop, 55 by 88 feet, and two stories high, on Girard avenue, near Leopard street; a handsome dwelling, 40 by 60 feet, on Belmont avenue, north of Girard avenue; and two breweries, one on Tenth street, below Columbia avenue, the other in West Girard avenue.

WHAT THE ICE-DEALERS HAVE DONE.—The ice dealers were successful in filling their houses during the past winter. The ice secured from the Schuylkill is from ten to fourteen inches thick, very clear and solid. The following statement shows the number of ice-houses filled and the quantity in each:— TONS.

Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company.—Spring Mill, 30,000; Belmont, 10,000; Girard avenue, two houses, 15,000; Lehigh, Rockdale, do., 12,000; Lehigh, Laury, 8000	75,000
Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Belmont, 12,000; Columbia bridge, 20,000; Girard avenue, two houses, 15,000	47,000
Eagle Ice Company.—Columbia bridge, two houses	14,000
Sweet Brier Ice Company.—Egglesfield	10,000
Philadelphia and Boston Ice Company.—Park Cove, three houses	14,000
Boston and Mantuaville Ice Company.—Park Cove, two houses	10,000
Old Drivers' Ice Company.—Park Cove	6,000
National Ice Company.—Park Cove	5,000
West Philadelphia Ice Company.—Belmont	3,000
Union Ice Company.—Belmont	5,000
Carpenter Ice Company.—Belmont	10,000
Southwark Ice Company.—Gloucester, N. J., two houses	6,000
Stored in stacks and sheds	10,000
Total gathered	205,000

MEETING OF THE GAS TRUST.—The Special Committee appointed by Councils met yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, That a Joint Special Committee of three members of each chamber be appointed to inquire into the expediency and legality of paying off the original Gas Trust Loan, for the purpose of taking possession of the Gas Works, and managing them as a department of the city, and report the proper manner of doing the same to Councils.

The Committee met for the purpose of perfectizg a plan by which the holders of the Gas Loan, issued to pay for the construction of the original works, may be reached for the purpose of obtaining their consent to change the Gas Loan for the six per cent. bonds of the city. The Committee, after an informal discussion of the matter, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HAHNEMAN INSTITUTE.—The commencement of the Hahneman Institute, composed of students in the Homœopathic Medical College, took place last evening in the building, Filbert street, above Eleventh. The audience room, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, was handsomely draped with flags. On the platform were the Faculty of the College and the heads of the institution. The exercises were of an interesting character, and were interspersed with music by the Germania Orchestra. On Saturday the College Commencement will take place at the Musical Fund Hall, when the degree of M. D. will be conferred upon thirty-nine graduates.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Hugh Drain was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. John Jenkins and Schuyler, on the charge of having been concerned in the recent heavy robbery at the Duncannon Iron Works, in the interior of the State. The prisoner was handed into the custody of Bernard Campbell, the Chief of Police of Harrisburg, who took him westward in the early train last evening. The same parties arrested Michael Barr, on Saturday on the charge of being concerned in the same robbery, and sent him also to the place where the robbery was committed. The officers say the prisoners are "dead to rights."

MEETING OF THE ANTI-LIQUOR-LAW LEAGUE.—A meeting of gentlemen opposed to the sale of ardent spirits was held last evening, in the hall on the northwest corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, and effected a permanent organization; after which addresses of some length were made by Messrs. Hobbs, Bancroft, and others. It is the intention of the Society to hold meetings on every Tuesday evening.

A QUESTIONABLE COMPLIMENT.—The Sequin (Texas) *Journal* says the present Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place conducts it so that "our people are not hurt by it as they feared. Major Smith's urbanity and just disposition gives general satisfaction. Go on, Major, in the work, and you will be sustained by them who have cursed the institution because it was a curse to them. What a change! One year ago, on any day, you might have seen from fifty to one hundred freedmen standing around, idling, while the crops were neglected and ruined. This thing does not exist now. To what can it be attributed but the wholesome *regime* inaugurated by Major Smith."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....6:27 | MOON RISES....1:26
SUN SETS....5:50 | HIGH WATER....7:34

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA, H.M.	WASHINGTON, H.M.
New Moon	4	1:15 ev.	1:08 ev.
First Quarter	11	9:39 ev.	8:32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2:40 ev.	2:33 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6:31 mo.	6:24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUEBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Feb. 2
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 8
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 2
Virginia	Philada.	Richmond	Mar. 2
Roman	Philada.	Boston	Mar. 4
Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to J. T. Justice.

Schr Camilla, Hurlburt, 10 days from Portland, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 24—6 P. M.—Mr. Edward Manil, pilot, reports that the ship David Crockett, for New York, went to sea this afternoon; barque Union, for Trinidad, went out 22d inst. Ship Island Home, for Antwerp, is at anchor off Fourteen Foot Bank. Barque Ansgar, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, is at anchor off Brandywine Light.

Schr James Young, before reported ashore, lays in the same position; the coal oil and corn have been discharged into the schr Thomas Ware, which has left for Philadelphia. Another schooner is alongside, and will take all the grain that is dry.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nonpareil, Lowe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Glasgow, Card, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 12th inst.

Ships Monsoon, Gunderson, and Wolfville, Hughes, for Philadelphia, were in the river, Liverpool, 13th instant.

Ship N. A. Farnsworth, Thorndike, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Thomas Harwood, Strickland, for Philadelphia 20th, at Liverpool 9th inst.

Ships W. J. Hatfield, Murphy; Goshawk, Lawson; and Cumberland, Packer, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Mary, Dart, hence, at Hamburg 9th inst.

Brig St. Nicolai, Anderson, hence, at Marseilles 10th instant.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, hence, was loading at Trinidad 15th inst.

Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 15th inst.

Schr Sidney Price, Stevens, hence for Charleston, was spoken 23d inst., off Cape Romaine.

Schr Mersey, Smith, hence, at Brouwershaven 9th instant.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Godfrey, hence, at Mobile 21st inst.

Schr G. Twibell, Miller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 25th inst.

Schr Annie Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 25th inst.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, and J. A. Berkeley, Hemmingway, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Chase, Crossman, hence, at Providence 24th instant.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 27,
FRA DIAVOLO.
FULL STRENGTH OF TROUPE IN CAST.
Thursday Evening.....MARITANA
Friday Evening, benefit of
MR. PETER RICHINGS.
La Fiancee; or, The National Guard.
Presentation of Silver Service to Miss C. Richings.
CONCERT AND ALLEGORY.
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE,
and last appearance of the troupe.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF THE PRESENT GREAT BILL.
The performance will commence with the Spectacular Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.....
Henri St. Alme.....} Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet.....
Metammed.....Mr. J. A. HERNE
To be followed by the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with the
POST OF HONOR.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 2,
A GRAND MATINEE.
FRIDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MISS WESTERN.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 27,
SPLENDID DOUBLE BILL.
THIRD NIGHT OF
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will perform his great character of
THE STRANGER,
in Kotzebue's pathetic play in 5 acts.
By general desire, the nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
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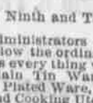

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867.

More Cheering Indications from the South.

We alluded yesterday to the letter of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, urging the people of that State to immediately go to work and organize a government in accordance with the Congressional plan of reconstruction. To-day we call attention to a speech delivered on Saturday before an informal meeting of the members of the General Assembly of Virginia, by Governor Pierpont. Like ex-Governor Brown, he urges a prompt movement for organization under the Congressional bill. Alluding to the reliance some were placing upon the Supreme Court's deciding the law to be unconstitutional, the Governor said this was illusory. The Court had resolved, for the present, not to interfere with political questions.

The Governor said there were two ways to make the Constitution under this act of Congress. The first was for all who desired to enter into the movement to hold their primary meetings in each county, and elect delegates to a central convention, where they would fix the number of delegates and appoint their commissioners to superintend the election of delegates to the convention to make a Constitution under the provisions of the act.

The other mode was for the present Legislature to promptly pass an act providing for holding a convention under the restrictions of this act of Congress. This course was opposed by some, and it was proposed for them to fold their arms in indifference, and take no action in the premises. He was in favor of calling the Convention in the mode last indicated, because it would be done under the forms of law, and he thought would be more likely to secure an acceptable Constitution with the new element in the body politic, who were to participate in the elections and government of the State.

The Governor further expressed the opinion that, under the act of Congress, not more than five per cent. of the white voters would be excluded. He had determined long since, when he could not get all he wanted, to get the next best he could. In conclusion, he assured them if they did not provide for making a Constitution, one would be made for them.

These utterances, from representative men like Brown and Pierpont, show that there will be an immediate movement made in the Rebel States by the more moderate class of men for organization on the Congressional plan. If the fire-eating Rebels fold their hands and stand on their dignity, they will speedily find themselves swept out of the way, and left behind in the great march of events. One of the chief merits of the Congressional plan is that it tends to break up the Southern unity of sentiment, and to array powerful and active elements on the side of the Government. The old ruling classes there are too bigoted and embittered to at once see the inevitable drift of events, and fall in with and direct the movement. Hence they will sink out of sight, and a newer and better element will come into power, one which will be attached by sympathy and interest to the Union. The out-look is more promising than it has been at any time since the war closed.

How We Get and How We Got Our News.

The reader of The Evening Telegraph, when he glances down long columns of telegraphic despatches, and sees in a moment what is transpiring at Constantinople and San Francisco, is apt to pass unnoticed the immense organism necessary to the compilation of such a variety of information from such distant countries. The process by which the present system of telegraphic despatches was completed has been extremely gradual. It has taken no less than forty years to perfect the organization of the Associated Press. *Harper's Magazine* for March contains an article on "How we Get our News," which, while giving a large amount of worthless and uninteresting details, contains many facts which are both new and of interest. The journals of America previous to 1827 were merely organs for personal advancement, and they consequently held news as a matter of small account. To the New York *Journal of Commerce* belongs the credit of being the first to awake from its state of lethargy, and infuse new life into the dead carcasses of metropolitan newspapers. The *Journal*, like all other papers, had no means of receiving foreign news except by waiting until the sailing vessels came up the bay. They were then boarded by row-boats, and the foreign files secured. The *Journal*, however, decided to outstrip its competitors, and secured a sailing boat of its own, which passed out the bay and met the steamers below the harbor, got the papers, and made all sail for the city. An extra would then be issued ahead of all competition. For some time it had a monopoly; but soon the *Courier and Inquirer* also secured a boat, and the rivalry was intense. Journalistic honor in regard to news was as rare an article then as now, and tricks were resorted to to deceive each rival. The following successful *ruse* has been since practised with effect:—

Whenever one paper had "exclusive news," *i. e.*, ahead of its rival, the other paper would delay going to press until its more successful neighbor had been printed and distributed throughout the city. A copy would then be obtained, "surreptitiously of course, the "exclusive news" hastily set up, and the other paper would make its appearance, a few hours late, but still with the news in full. This trick had been played several times by both parties, when the *Courier* set a trap, and the *Journal* fell into it. The ship Ajax had arrived, and the *Courier* had its news exclusively. James Watson Webb, then its editor, had a small edition printed containing a long batch of highly important but bogus news, connected in his office. This small edition he carefully distributed in such a way as to insure that a copy of the paper should fall into the hands of the *Journal* editors. The consequence was that the *Journal* appeared with the "bogus" news. The *Courier* gathered up its false edition, circulated the true one, and exposed the trickery of its rival.

The next step in enterprise was the establishment of the "pony express," which was designed to collect news from the interior. It soon, however, became the means of communicating foreign news to Philadelphia and Washington. A return of news from the Capital necessitated the sending of an agent there, the first of whom was James Gordon Bennett, to whom properly belongs the title of Father of Washington Correspondents. The introduction of the telegraph did away with the "pony express," but the telegraph in those days was not the network of wires it is now. A single wire was all that could be secured, and in order to deal fairly with all the papers, the "fifteen minute" rule was adopted, which allowed the use of the line to one journal for that time, and then gave it for a similar length to another, until each was served. This reduced all to a level, and prevented any such display of enterprise as that of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who once, at the opening of the National Bridge, we believe, got possession of the wires, and in order to keep them, directed the operator to commence and telegraph the Book of Job until he had his despatches written out. And Bennett commended him, regardless of the expense. To obviate, then, the New York Associated Press was started. The principle on which it was first adopted does not materially differ from that now used, it having been only elaborated with time. The manner in which a despatch to the Associated Press is distributed is not known to many of our readers.

To illustrate the mode of collection, we will suppose that the New Orleans agent wishes to send a news telegram. He dates it "New Orleans," and adds the day of the month, without naming the month, leaving it to be inferred, and addresses the telegram to "Simonton and Press," Simonton being the name of the New York agent; the word "Press" signifying the papers of the country taking the news of the Association. He then gives the substance of his news in as few words as possible, omitting all the prepositions and articles whose absence will not render the telegram unintelligible or dubious of meaning. The full date and omitted or "catch" words are, of course, supplied by the copyist, who receives it. The address, Simonton and Press, insures the "dropping" of the despatch as it passes over the wires at every point at which there are press agents receiving the despatches of the Association for the press of that city. Thus a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans—sent by both seaboard and Western lines—will be taken off the wires of the former at Mobile, Montgomery, Milledgeville, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and from the wires of the latter line at Vicksburg, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and dozens of other intermediate points too numerous and too insignificant to mention.

The expense incurred in the reception of these despatches is but inadequately estimated by the public. The table we give below explains the rate of tolls charged per word:—

TABLE OF TELEGRAPHIC TOLLS.

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" St. Louis	"	2 55	17 "
" Chicago	"	2 05	14 "
" San Francisco	"	7 45	57 "
" Boston	"	30	3 "
" Albany	"	55	4 "
" Montreal	"	1 20	7 "
" Quebec	"	1 82	12 "

A column of The Evening Telegraph contains, when set in nonpareil, about 2000 words; a column of Washington despatches would, therefore, cost $100. As most of the despatches published are from a greater distance than the capital, it may be safely inferred that, were it not for the existence of the Associated Press, each column of news published would cost $100.

A despatch from Europe which, when published, makes half a column, or 1125 words, did not amount to more than 800 in its original or "condensed" shape, and the charge of the Atlantic Cable Company is therefore only on the 800 words actually transmitted. These 800 words cost $2320 delivered in New York city. When this sum is divided between the *Herald*, *Times*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Journal of Commerce*, the cost to each—$391—does not look so formidable. The famous "great Cable despatch," known at the time as the "King of Prussia's Peace Speech," was sent specially to the *Herald*. The despatch contained 1010 words, and cost, at the old rate of $5 per word, the neat sum of $5083 in gold, or about $7100 in "greenbacks." This sum was divided between six papers, averaging a cost to each of nearly $1200.

But we are extending our article too far. The contribution to *Harper's*, from which many of the facts quoted are taken, is an interesting narrative of the progress made in journalism. Looking back at what the papers were twenty-five years ago, and comparing them with those of the present day, no expectation seems extravagant in regard to what they will be when the new century dawns. What has been done in the past may be more than accomplished in the future, and we may see the day when seeming impossibilities may be everyday events.

Remonstrance of the Bishops Against Ritualism.

The ritualistic agitation which is prevailing so extensively, and in some sections so violently, in the Episcopal Church, has at last called out a strong and serious remonstrance from nearly the whole body of Bishops in the United States. They solemnly declare that:—

"Any attempt to introduce into the public worship of Almighty God usages that have never been known, such as the use of incense, and the burning of lights in the order for the Holy Communion; reverences to the Holy Table or to the elements thereon, such as indicate or imply that the sacrifice of our Divine Lord and Saviour, 'once offered,' was not a 'full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world;' the adoption of clerical habits hitherto unknown, or material alterations of those which have been in use since the establishment of our Episcopate, is an innovation which violates the discipline of the Church, 'offendeth against its common order, and hurteth the authority of the Magistrate and woundeth the consciences of the weak brethren."

Furthermore, they include in these censures all departures from the laws, rubrics, and settled order of this Church, as well by defect as by excess of observance, designing to maintain in its integrity the sound scriptural and primitive, and therefore the Catholic and Apostolic, spirit of the Book of Common Prayer.

This declaration is signed by the following Bishops and Assistant-Bishops, viz:—Smith, of Kentucky; McIlvaine, of Ohio; Kemper, of Wisconsin; McCoskry, of Michigan; Lee, of Delaware; Johns, of Virginia; Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Chase, of New Hampshire; Upfold, of Indiana; Payne, African Mission; Williams, of Connecticut; Davis, of South Carolina; Kip, of California; Lee, of Iowa; Clark, of Rhode Island; Gregg, of Texas; Bedell, of Ohio; Whipple, of Minnesota; Talbot, of Indiana; Wilmer, of Alabama; Vail, of Kansas; Coxe, of Western New York; Clarkson, of Nebraska; Randall, of Colorado; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Williams, China Mission; Cummins, Kentucky; and Armitage, Wisconsin.

It is said that a reply to the protest is about to be issued by Bishops Potter, Hopkins, and some others.

§ What is a Congress?—Our Democratic contemporary declares that "the Constitution requires a Congress to be a body in which *each State* is represented for legislation;" and concludes that as "the ten Southern States are not represented," and also "New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and California," that therefore the Fortieth Congress, meeting on the 5th of March, is illegal. If the presence of Representatives from all the States is necessary, how, then, is power given to the President to call Congress together when he sees fit? Is it the fault of the United States that the Eastern States see fit to elect members in the spring instead of the fall? And are we to have no Congress in existence from the 4th of March until the middle of May, when the last of the States elect? The idea is preposterous. Again, if Representatives from each State are essential, suppose Delaware should fail to make a choice—a contingency possible when three candidates are in the field—would that invalidate Congress? Yet, if *each State* must be represented, Delaware has the power to annul the entire Government. We advise our contemporary to abandon metaphysics and cultivate common sense.

Governor Geary's Temperance Speech.—The short speech of Governor Geary before the great Temperance Convention at Harrisburg yesterday will be read with interest by the public generally. He declared that during his entire eventful career, on the Pacific coast, in Mexico, in Kansas, and during the recent war, he had found no occasion to use intoxicating liquors. Moreover, he had conducted his late political canvass, so far as he was concerned, on strict temperance principles, had used no whisky at his inauguration, and expected to perform the duties of his office without tasting a drop of intoxicating drinks. He also announced that General Grant was about to identify himself with this great reformatory movement.

The people may well rejoice that they have called such a man to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. His influence will tell powerfully on the side of sobriety and sound morals.

Changes of Fashion in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London fashion journal called the *Queen* writes that "The fashions in Paris are assuming much of the Spanish character. *Mantilles* are generally worn, and the latest introduction in bonnets is called Sevillane. It is a most becoming shape—square, like a Catalane—and is worn forward on the forehead. It is formed of lozenges of jet, bordered with lace thickly worked with jet beads, and fringed likewise with jet. The lace falls on the forehead, partially concealing it; another piece of lace passes under the chin *en benoiton*. Either velvet leaves, a small white rose, or cerise carnation are fastened at the side. Among the newest head-dresses is the archduchess, composed of two rows of ribbon starred with pearls, one row at the top of the forehead, and the other at the commencement of the chignon, and to the latter row a double scarf of tulle illusion is attached. This style of head-dress is made with diamond and lace for a court toilet. The small wreath, called Mignon, consisting of light foliage, with a large dragon fly on enamel placed at the side, and with a spray of leaves falling over the left shoulder, is likewise novel and becoming."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture-room will be continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN. The public are invited. 1*

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of

"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"

(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2500 per annum.

HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College.
No. 267 South NINTH Street.
2 15 12t4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1p

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.—The Seventh Lecture in the Statistical Association Course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Freedmen." His recent Southern tour has furnished him with a vast amount of reliable and interesting information, which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.
The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J. Trimble, the Elocutionist, will read the poem, "The Black Regiment." 2 25 4t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—
Philadelphia, February 16, 1867.
Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, will take notice that applications for License will be issued from this Office as follows:—
The First, Twenty-sixth, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, on 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th days of March.
The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of March.
The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on 9th, 11th, and 12th days of March.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, on 13th, 14th, and 15th days of March.
The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 16th, 18th, and 19th days of March.
The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March.
The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 26th days of March.
The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March.
THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER, } City Commissioners.
2 27 3t

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6t

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 23, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company, to consider the propriety of issuing bonds to the amount of $20,000, secured by mortgage on the franchises and property of the Company.
T. D. HOWELL, Treasurer.
2 26 3t

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—
Philadelphia, February 25, 1867.
Holders of Twenty or more Ten-forty Coupons, due March 1, 1867, can present them, previous to the 1st of next month, at this Office, for count and settlement.
C. McKIBBIN,
2 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD Road.
Philadelphia, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 38 Broad Street, New York, }
23d February, 1867. }
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive.
CHARLES A. BERRIAN,
2 25 mw5t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 8, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
2 24 1 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.
Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.
EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude and legitimacy of the following important statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.
SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE AT THE BANKING HOUSE,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE,
4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NORTH SIDE OF WALNUT EAST OF THIRD STREET.
INCORPORATED APRIL 18, 1794.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000
ASSETS, - - - - - $600,000
MARINE,
FIRE, AND
INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.
One of the oldest INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States.
73 YEARS IN EXISTENCE,
DURING WHICH TIME IT HAS PAID LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF
$10,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Thomas B. Wattson,
Charles Macalester,	Henry G. Freeman,
William S. Smith,	Charles S. Lewis,
William R. White,	George C. Carson,
George H. Stuart,	Edward C. Knight,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,	John B. Austin.
Tobias Wagner,	

HENRY D. SHERRERD, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HARPER, SECRETARY.
2 21 6t4p

W. H. SHOW 111 N. 4TH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

GROCERIES, ETC.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,
FINEST FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS,
FRESH PEACHES, TOMATOES,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED GOODS FOR THE TABLE. [2 14 mwf6p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

OBITUARY.

General Schmidt, of the Prussian Army.

The Prussian generals who took part in the late German campaign, and who were mostly men of advanced age, seem to be succumbing, one after the other, to the unwonted fatigues they had to encounter. Two commanders of army corps, Generals Mutius and Schack, died soon after the cessation of hostilities with Austria, and now a third, Lieutenant-General Schmidt, has shuffled off this mortal coil. He was previously commander of the Ninth division of Prussian infantry, from which he was transferred, at the commencement of the war, to the Second army corps, at the head of which he fought in all the principal engagements of the campaign. His funeral took place February 8th, at the churchyard of the House of Invalids, Berlin, with all the military honors due to his rank.

Postage on Newspapers or Periodicals for Europe.

The following rates of postage on newspapers sent from the United States for countries of Europe and Asia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail (prepayment compulsory), have been fixed by the Post Office Department:—

Bremen, by Bremen mail	2 cents each.
Lauenburg, by Bremen mail	3 "
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	2 "
Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	5 "
Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	4 "
Prussia, Austria, and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	3 "

RATES BEYOND BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

The United States, Bremen, and Hamburg postage on newspapers will be three cents each to the places named below (except Australia, India, and China, which is eight cents, via Trieste), the foreign postage beyond Bremen and Hamburg to be added in all cases:—

Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Holland, and Russia	1 cent	per 1¼ ounce.
Sweden	1½ "	1¼ "
Norway	3½ "	1¼ "
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	2½ "	1¼ "
Turkey and Greece	5½ "	1¼ "
Australia, India, China, by way of Marseilles	9 "	1¼ "
Australia, India, China, by way of Trieste	2 "	½ "
Lauenburg, by Hamburg mail	1 "	1¼ "

PERIODICALS.

The following are the rates of postage for periodicals of one ounce weight by Bremen or Hamburg mail:—

Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Holland, and Russia	3c.
Sweden	4c.
Norway	6c.
Turkey and Greece	7c.
Australia, India, and China, by way of Marseilles	11c.
Australia, India, and China, via Trieste	11c.
Italy	6c.
Switzerland	4c.
Prussia, Austria, and German States	2c.
Lauenburg, by Bremen mail	2c.
Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal	4c.
Lauenburg, by Hamburg mail	3c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail	1c.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	1c.

The increase in postage is not usually in the same ratio with the increase of weight, a slight reduction generally being made in the rates as the weight increases.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Finance Committee was held in the Council Chamber. The following is the amount of taxes collected in the several Wards for the month of February:—

North Ward	$314 28	
School purposes	37 95	
		352 23
Middle Ward	$789 77	
School purposes	96 10	
		885 87
South Ward	$486 11	
School purposes	67 70	553 81
Total		$1791 91

A BROTHERS' FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon two boys named Caleb and Richard Gordon, aged respectively 16 and 14 years, indulged in a fight near the West Jersey ferry. Caleb had been tantalizing his brother for some time, and Richard, considering his inability to master his brother by the use of his fists, determined to do so by resorting to something harder. He had a small hammer in his hand, which he threw at Caleb, striking him on the head, and penetrating almost into the skull. Both of the lads were arrested by Officer Mason, and taken to the Station House, and to-day will have a hearing before the Mayor.

THE CITY CONVENTION.—Last evening the citizens of the North Ward held a meeting in the Court House. Benjamin F. Archer, Esq., was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen elected to represent the Ward in the City Convention, which meets on Monday, March 5, at the Union League Room, for the purpose of nominating a Mayor and Marshal:—Messrs. H. L. Moulten, Charles S. Cotting, David L. Taylor, William Wilson, and Charles Wilson.

A REBEL LODGER.—Last evening, a man calling himself Henry Thorne applied for and received permission to lodge in the Station House. He claims to be the son of the Rebel General Travers, and that he held the position of Lieutenant at Richmond. He is now on his way to get work as a day laborer on a railroad that is being constructed near Mount Holly. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE I. H. PORTER, ESQ.—The funeral of Isaac H. Porter, Esq., late Treasurer of the West Jersey Ferry Company, took place this morning at 10 o'clock. The New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, of which he was a member, as well as the Order in general, were present. The flags on the ferry boats are at half-mast to-day out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

A NEW ORGAN.—A new organ, which cost $2800, is being erected in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Market street. It is nearly completed, and in a few days will be open for inspection. The church, in consequence of this addition, has been closed, but will be open as soon as the organ is completed, which will be in about two weeks.

DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—Mrs. Green, who fell through a hatchway about three months since in Philadelphia, and was seriously injured, died from the effects thereof, and was buried last week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

RECKLESS DRIVING.—At the corner of Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets can be observed, on almost any day, be it rainy or pleasant, horses put to their highest speed, for the enjoyment and gratification of their drivers, but to the great danger of individuals who attempt to cross the way. In fact, the corner of Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets seems to be specially singled out for the display of speed, and the discussion as to the good and bad points in horseflesh, until it has become a great nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Yesterday Henry Floyd and Homer Palmer, each having at command a nag, vied with each other in racing to such a reckless extent, that they were arrested, and on appearing before Alderman Allen, were bound over to keep the peace and fined.

HOP AT THE LA PIERRE.—The second invitation hop of the season took place at the La Pierre House on Monday night, and was in every respect a complete success. The affair was select, without being too formal. The large dining-room was used for dancing, the music being furnished by Hassler's Band. About one hundred couples were present, and all expressed themselves delighted with the enjoyment of the evening.

STEPHENS ON PLEADING.—The ninth American edition of Henry John Stephens' "Essay on Pleading" in civil cases is announced by Kay & Brother, No. 19 S. Sixth street. The work being a standard one in all our lawyers' offices, it is unnecessary for us to do more than call attention to the fact that a new edition has just been issued. It is prefaced by some valuable notes by F. F. Heard.

THE NEW DEAD HOUSE.—A Committee of the Board of Health is now considering the plans for the construction of a new Dead House, or Morgue, an institution which is sadly needed in this city. It is proposed to erect the building, which will be of brick, and two stories in height, on Buttonwood street, above Thirteenth, where the dog-pound is at present located, and to remove the Coroner's office there, to save the expense of $3 which is now incurred whenever a body is removed from the Dead House to the Coroner's office for an inquest.

The proposed cost of the structure will be but five thousand dollars. To this establishment will be taken the bodies of all persons who meet with sudden or violent deaths, and especially those whose names and residences are unknown at the time. These last will be properly washed, and then placed on elevated slabs, in such a position that they can be easily seen through a glass partition.

In the heat of summer it is extremely difficult, with the present inadequate arrangements, to preserve a body long enough to secure its identification. In the proposed Morgue this difficulty will be obviated to a great extent, as all the appliances of modern science will be brought into use.

It is expected that the Philadelphia Morgue will be a decided improvement on the one which was opened in New York city on the 19th of June last, and which was thus described in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the following day:—

"It is modelled very much after the celebrated Morgue of Paris, and is said to surpass anything of the kind in London, as far as accommodations and outfits are concerned. Upon the tiled flooring are placed four slabs of marble, six feet in length, and at the height of about five feet, having a slight inclination towards the foot. Each slab is provided with an india-rubber hose, connected with the hydrants, by means of which a steady stream of water can be kept running upon the bodies.

"In this way they can be preserved in a recognizable condition for from twenty-four hours to three weeks, according to the state of decomposition in which the bodies are when found. The clothing of the unknown deceased, as aids to their identification, are to be hung up around the room, on pegs provided for this purpose. Proper ventilation has not been forgotten, and every other accessory that will tend towards rendering the establishment in all respects adapted to the end in view."

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT NATIONAL HALL.—A grand combination entertainment was given by the Young Men's Religious Union Association last evening at National Hall. The hall, though not crowded, was comfortably filled by a most select and respectable audience. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. F. Church, after which there was singing by the choir.

The President, Mr. James McKnight, then made a short address of welcome to all present, after which Mr. John Church, the Secretary, was called on for a few remarks. The Viola Glee Club was then announced, and they acquitted themselves with great credit.

Professor Vanhorn, by special request, recited a piece entitled, "Eulogy on Laughing," being loudly encored, he again made his appearance and read a poem entitled, "Beautiful Snow."

Professor John McGowan was then announced, and sang a solo entitled "The Maid of Laugweilen," which was much applauded. He then reappeared and sang another solo, much to the entertainment of the audience.

Professor Schultz then played a piano solo, after which Mr. Culliss and Mrs. Parker sang a duett—"Larboard Watch." The intermission was then announced, and at this stage refreshments were served, during which time several humorous pieces were both sung and read. Dr. N. F. Church read "The Bachelor's Sale."

After the refreshments were served, Mrs. Parker sang a solo, "Five O'clock in the Morning." The Viola Glee again favored the audience with some vocalism, after which Mr. John Church recited "The Downfall of Poland." Dr. Thomas then sang a solo entitled "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

A laughing trio was next sung by Mr. Hall, Mr. Lilly, and Miss Conn. There were several other exercises engaged in, among which a bass solo was sung by Mr. W. Fells, entitled "The Old Sexton," which was greatly applauded. And again refreshments were served, after which the audience was dismissed with the long metre doxology, "Praise God," etc. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Church.

It must here be stated that great credit was due to all who participated in the exercises. They all seemed to combine their efforts to make the evening one of great pleasantness to all present.

Nor would we forget the committee of ladies on this occasion, who discharged their arduous duties in an exceedingly creditable manner.

DISASTROUS FIRE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET—LOSS ABOUT $20,000.—This morning, about 3:45, fire was discovered in the tailoring and dyeing establishment of Philip Feil, No. 346 North Fifth street. The flames communicated to the second story, occupied by M. D. Morrison as a carpenter shop. The light and combustible materials of the shop were soon in a blaze, and in a short space of time the whole building was in conflagration.

The flames, swayed by a gentle breeze, also set the roof of the grocery store at the corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets, occupied by F. Haltman, on fire. Subsequently the roof of No. 504 Callowhill street, occupied by Charles Bernheim, tobacconist; No. 506, occupied by J. Y. Heckler & Co., produce commission merchants; and No. 508, occupied as a rag and junk store on the ground floor, and as a carpenter shop up-stairs, caught, the goods in the buildings being considerably damaged by water. No. 510, occupied by Oliver Wilson, was damaged by water to the amount of $200; insured.

Mr. Haltman loses about $3500, insured for $1200 in the Spring Garden; Mr. Bernheim's loss is $1000, insured for $500 in the Amsterdam, of New York; Messrs. J. T. Heckler & Co. lose $1200, upon which there is an insurance of the same amount in the Girard. The proprietor of the rag store was not insured, as far as could be ascertained. Mr. Fell loses about $800, insured for $300 in the Spring Garden; Mr. Morrison loses about $1000, with no insurance; No. 344 N. Fifth street, occupied by William Jones, was also damaged by water to the amount of $300.

The stable of Mrs. George Copp, directly in the rear of the tailor shop, was damaged to the extent of $1000, with no insurance. One horse was burned to death and several singed quite badly, and several wagons were slightly damaged. The buildings all belonged to the Pierce Butler estate, and are not insured. No. 346 Fifth street is entirely ruined. The damage to the buildings will reach at least $10,000.

The total loss will reach about $150,000, and is sustained by the following insurance companies:—Commerce, Lenox, Albany, City, America, Exchange, Providence, Norwich, Washington, Excelsior, New England, Humboldt, People's, Resolute, Home, Citizens' and Mechanics', Harmony, City of Hartford, $5000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Metropolitan, $7500; Merchants' and Mechanics', $2500. Total insurance, $145,000.

At the time of the fire the mill was filled with valuable machinery and tools of the finest kind, which are totally lost.

LARGE FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, smoke was seen issuing from one of the windows of the upper story of Blundin's woollen factory, in Haverford street, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, West Philadelphia. The alarm was given, and but one steamer appeared on the ground, inasmuch as all the others belonging to that section had come into the city at the notice of the fire at Fifth and Callowhill streets; and because of the absence of the hose carriages that one steamer was useless. The flames, meeting no obstacle to their progress, spread rapidly, until all the combustible material of woollen goods and wood-work had been burned out, leaving nothing but the blackened stone walls standing. The loss, from accounts received, because of the large amount of stock on hand, will be very heavy. The building was about three hundred feet in length, four stories in height, built of stone, and owned by Mrs. Blundin, widow of Richard Blundin, Esq.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Robert Shultz, aged 25, who resides at No. 629 Fitzwater street, has been in the employ of a Mr. Travers, at No. 625 Fitzwater street, the proprietor of a number of drays, of one of which Shultz was driver. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, he went up into one of the rooms of his employer's house and stole therefrom a gold watch, $100 in greenbacks, and a valuable gold chain. He was seen, and on complaint was arrested in about two hours after the robbery. When searched, the watch and money were recovered, but the gold chain had been broken to pieces, looking as if Shultz intended to melt it up. Alderman Tittermary, after a hearing, sent Shultz to prison, there to await trial at court.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—James Burke, a sailor, put up some time ago at one of the numerous sailor boarding-houses near South street wharf. Last evening he appropriated to his own use a coat belonging to a fellow-lodger, and which was discovered among the things in his chamber, Alderman Tittermary committed him, in default of bail, to answer the charge at court.

WAGON RECOVERED.—On the 5th of August, 1865, a wagon belonging to a Mr. Mitchell was stolen from a livery stable No. 405 N. Thirteenth street. Two wagons had been built upon the same model, and were the only two ever constructed on the same plan by the maker. The one stolen was one of them. At the time it was stolen a reward was offered for its recovery, but all attempts to discover its whereabouts were futile. Reserve Officer Dehaven was intrusted with the case. He kept watch on the streets for eighteen long months, without any trace of it, but on Saturday last, as he was walking up Callowhill street, he saw the wagon in a stable yard. He found, on making application, that the wagon was owned by a Mr. Williams, who said he had purchased it from a man, but had taken no receipt. The wagon was returned to the owners, who had long since given up all hopes of recovering it. Officer Dehaven is entitled to a great deal of credit for keeping a watch so long, and at last restoring the lost vehicle.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day:—

2787 shares Brandon Island Oil Co. ..... Not sold.
500 shares Crow Creek and Stillwell Run Oil Company ..... Not sold.
2 share Mercantile Library Co. ..... $7 75 and $10 50
No. 1029 Myrtle street—a three-story brick house, 16 by 34½ feet $1225
No. 727 N. Second street—business property, 18 by about 80 feet; $24 ground rent ..... Not sold.
Lot, Adams street, below Almond, Nineteenth Ward $150

STREET-WALKING.—There is a certain class of females who are irrepressible in their midnight rovings through the city. The number is on the increase, and the police are arresting all those who are out at late hours, and can give no reasonable account as to why they admire midnight walking better than that of the daytime. Caroline Brown and Kate Baker, old acquaintances, so said, in their line, were arrested last evening, at Seventh and Maria streets, and this morning were each committed to prison for thirty days.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

THE SPRING STYLES.—The different establishments in the city are getting ready to put out their spring styles of goods. As a general thing, our readers will find that they can obtain goods at very reasonable figures, as compared with other seasons. It is an old adage that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." So, while the manufacturers have to complain, and justly, of the low prices, the consumer, who derives the benefit, is pleased for the same reason. Passing by the store of Faries & Warner, No. 229 N. Ninth street, above Race, we were astonished at the low prices and beautiful new styles of dress-goods, flannels, muslins, linens, etc. Give them a call, we would say to all.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

IT ANSWERS THE PURPOSE OF ALL OTHERS.—"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker, and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I know three other ladies who have sold off other machines—sold at reduced prices—in order to get Grover & Baker, but recently, and they are very enthusiastic about their new machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) before the Commissioner of Patents.*

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels. It is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera-morbus. No family should pretend to keep house without it always by them.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

HOFF'S MALT CANDY:
Hoff's Malt for the Bath;
Hoff's Malt Extract;
Beverage of Health,
Sold by all Druggists.
See advertisement to-morrow.

INCOMPARABLE!—Grace's Celebrated Salve is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

HANCOCK'S CHAIR AND TABLE at the State-House hardly excites more interest than the remarkably cheap and beautiful clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—KEYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. N. E. Smith, WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Esq., of New York, and Miss ANNIE G., third daughter of the late Captain James Reynolds, of Philadelphia.

WALSH—SHERZER.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's sister, West Philadelphia, by the Rt. Rev. D. Bigler, D. D., GEORGE M. WALSH, of Niagara Falls, to ELLIE C., daughter of the late John Sherzer, of Annville, Pa.

DIED.

DOWLAN.—On the 25th instant, WILLIAM DOWLAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge avenue, above the first toll-gate, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FISHER.—On the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. FISHER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also Cincinnatus Lodge, No. 256, I. O. of O. F., from his late residence, Bristol turnpike, above Frankford, on Sunday morning, March 3, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

LAWN.—On the 21st instant, KATIE LAWN, daughter of John H. and Margaret E. Lawn, aged 6 years 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 269 S. Twenty-first street, above Spruce, on Thursday afternoon, February 28, at 3 o'clock.

LUTZ.—On the 25th instant, AMANDA L., wife of John P. Lutz, and daughter of Margaret and the late Charles Polk, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1033 Parrish street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, the 27th instant, J. CRAIG MILLER, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 1, from his residence, No. 314 S. Broad street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Monday evening, February 25, 1867, MATTIE, infant daughter of Heber C. and Mattie A. Robinson.

SHERRERD.—On the 25th instant, WILLIE, infant son of James H. and Ellen B. Sherrerd.

Funeral from No. 2017 Arch street, on Thursday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 26th instant, LAURA G., WILSON, daughter of Bennett C. and Maria M. Wilson, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 N. Ninth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S COFFEE POTS—Several sizes of these, made from his personal directions, and a variety of other Tin Coffee and Tea Pots and Housekeepers' Tinware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE POCKET REPEATING LIGHT IS A prepared tape, contained in a neat case, and having fifty ignitable spots on it which are set on fire by an ingenious friction lever as the tape issues out, causing it to burst into a taper flame. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IVORY-HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver-plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, Table Steels, and other Table Cutlery; also, extra plated "Nickel Silver" Forks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 15

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DRUNKENNESS CURED
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30wfmlm Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 8 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 429 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 3 31

CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN ON PLEADING.
A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PLEADING
IN CIVIL ACTIONS;
Comprising a Summary View of the Whole Proceedings in a Suit at Law.
BY HENRY JOHN STEPHEN,
SERGEANT AT LAW.
NINTH AMERICAN EDITION.
With Notes and Additions from the London Editions,
BY FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD,
OF THE BOSTON BAR.
8vo. Price, $6.
Just published by
KAY & BROTHER,
No. 19 South SIXTH Street,
2 27 fmw3t Philadelphia.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Studion the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as oland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Altin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMELY FURnished House, No. 2039 Walnut street, replete with all modern conveniences.
Also, a Country Seat beautifully situated, within ten miles of the city. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 1frp No. 109 S. SIXTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.—WE HAVE changed our firm name from L. JOHNSON & CO., to MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, the partners remaining the same as heretofore. Our foundry will be known as "The Johnson Type Foundry," Nos. 606-614 SANSOM Street.
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOHN F. SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
PETER A. JORDAN.
February 5, 1867. 2 6w6t

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 15 5t

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 32 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 16 12t4p

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
OPENING,
THURSDAY, February 28, 1867,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
PATTERN BONNETS, ETC.
WOOD & CARY,
NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
2 25 4trp] PHILADELPHIA.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
PRICES REDUCED.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received an invoice of
LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,
Made especially for them, which they guarantee to be unsurpassed in quality by any watch in the American market. They also invite attention to their very complete assortment of
SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
PLATED-WARE
OF BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. [2 22 smwlmrp

INSTRUCTION.
THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 719 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited $25
Telegraphing, three months 50
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB R. TAYLOR, President

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 18 15trp President.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
All within ten minutes' walk of the depot, but outside the city limits, called West Wilmington, on March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., viz.:—THE SIXTH AVENUE HOUSE, containing fifty rooms, well calculated for any public institution, with ten-pin alley, ice-house, and other outbuildings.
The CHESTNUT GROVE COTTAGE HOUSE and Tenant House, with about 35 acres of highly improved land.
Five Full Squares and Two Half Squares, suitable for country seats, and Five Squares in Building Lots, 20 by 100 feet, and 20 by 80 feet, all situated on Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh avenues, and on A, B, C, D, and E streets.
Also, three lots of ground, containing four, six, and seven acres each.
J. A. BROWN.
2 27 2t*

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN BURLington County, New Jersey, of 182½ acres, with buildings complete, and in perfect order, will be exchanged for city property by the owner, who is now living upon it. This is as good a Farm as can be had in the State. For further information, apply to
DAVID SCATTERGOOD, Engraver,
2 25 3t No. 460 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
2 18 12t* ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, Germantown.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH Street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
25 6t No. 219½ WALNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly out two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Consupation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere whom we have treated and cured: A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS—THEIR DISCUSSION BY THE PRESS—THE EMPEROR IS THE LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN FRANCE—THE BRITISH EMBASSY—LORD COWLEY'S ANTECEDENTS—THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE CHOLERA, ETC.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, February 12.

Political Reforms in France.

Our larger papers are still busy writing about the political reforms contemplated by the Emperor. The right of interpellation, as regulated, will perhaps not very usefully replace the discussion of the Address; but the authorization accorded to all Ministers to defend their acts before the Chambers, and the restitution to the French press of the guarantees of the common law, are modifications of incontestable importance. And what is worthy of remark is, that the larger part of the reforms announced as already decided upon by the Emperor, are exactly those which have been respectfully indicated to him as necessary to the definitive consolidation of the empire, by a certain number of Deputies, who were treated as enemies when they showed themselves, but who were really devoted and far-sighted friends. Thus, it was not without some interest under existing circumstances; and the Senatus-Consultum of the 14th July, 1866, interdicting thenceforward to the Deputies all discussion touching the Constitution; to collect together from the *Moniteur*, under the title of "Constitutional Question," the principal speeches of that member of the majority of the legislative body who puts forward with the greatest persistance his reclamation in favor of an equitable control.

I have often said, and this is an occasion to repeat it, that the real leader of the liberal party in France is the Emperor himself. That circumstance is a matter for rejoicing, for there is no solid and durable liberty but that which is combined with authority, and which has for counterpoise a strong and national power.

The British Embassy in Paris.

A variety of false reports are again in circulation in this city relative to the British Embassy in Paris. Without correcting many absurd assertions, I believe the following statement may be relied upon:—Earl Cowley, who has long been entitled to his retiring pension, intends to leave the diplomatic service. The English Envoy, some weeks back, tendered his resignation as British Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries. It appears, however, that the Queen of England expressed a wish that Lord Cowley should be in Paris when the Prince of Wales, and it may be her Majesty herself, visited the Great Exhibition in the spring. Under such circumstances Lord Cowley could only place the Queen's request before Lord Stanley. If, then, his lordship returns to Paris, it will only be for the occasion above stated, and his long and often difficult mission at the Court of the Tuileries is doubtless terminated.

Lord Cowley began his diplomatic career at Vienna in 1824. After passing some years in Germany, he was appointed Ambassador to the French Republic in 1852, and from that time has remained the representative of England in Paris. The busy reign of Napoleon III naturally identifies Lord Cowley's name with very important events. The present British Ambassador was appointed to the second French republic February 3, 1862; was made a G. C. B. February 23, 1863; was joint Plenipotentiary with the Earl of Clarendon at the Conference of Paris, and signed the treaty of peace with Russia March 30, 1856; was created Earl Cowley and Viscount Dungan, April 4, 1857; was employed on a confidential mission to Vienna in February and March, 1859; was joint Pleniotentiary with the late Mr. Cobden, and signed at Paris the Treaty of Commerce between England and France, of January 23, 1860.

It will be seen that his Excellency, on all important occasions, has had assistance; indeed, the ordinary work of the British Embassy at Paris at any time is quite enough for a thorough, hard-working man. Lord Cowley has served alike with Whig and Tory Governments, and continued to enjoy, I am told, the confidence of the Emperor and the friendship of the leading public men of France. For the moment Mr. Julian Fane is acting as Minister Plenipotentiary. It is still reported that Lord Lyons will come to Paris as Ambassador, if her Majesty's present advisers remain in office. Meanwhile, the Ambassadorial Hotel does not add any festivities to the Parisian fashionable season.

The Empress and the Cholera.

The Empress received, on Sunday last, the committee of the National Society for Encouraging Virtue, who came to offer to her Majesty the gold medal of honor accorded for her noble conduct in visiting the cholera patients of Paris and Amiens. Baron de Ladouette, Senator, President of the Society, on presenting the medal, addressed the Empress. He thanked her in the name of the Society for the honor done it in accepting the modest medal. It was not a sentiment of flattery, he said, that had prompted the Society to offer it. It was an homage joining to that which all France owes to the courageous and generous sovereign who left her palace and her grandeur to visit the hospitals to carry aid and comfort to the sick, and to raise the moral courage of the population of great cities, decimated by a terrible scourge. The whole committee of the Society claimed it as an honor to be allowed to present this medal to the Empress.

The Society joined to the medal a volume containing its statutes, and the official account of their public sittings. They contain an account of the many noble actions and many modest virtues that have been recompensed by the Society for Encouraging Virtue.

The Empress replied that it was she who had to thank the Society. She said she was most happy to receive the medal, and would always keep it as a precious souvenir.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Etiquette of Parties.

The degree of style which you design for your party is to be shown by the length of time the cards are issued beforehand. From one to three weeks is the limit, which gives guests ample time to arrange their engagements and prepare their dresses for your entertainment. Invitation cards are twice as large as common visiting cards, and bear the name of the hostess, and the words "At home," followed by her address, and the hour and evening. Balls, masquerades and *soirees musicales* are indicated by the words "music," "mask" or "dancing," in the lower left-hand corner of the card. "Compliments," "The honor of your company," and such flourishes of politeness are out of style.

Rough cards have been fashionable for some time, but the latest invention is the "pearl" card, which is dipped in a solution of zinc, which crystallizes in thin, feathery sheen over the surface, appearing like frosted silver. The most enormous monograms are now in style for envelopes. A separate card should be sent to each member of a family invited, or at least one to the lady of the house and her husband, one for the young ladies, and one for the sons. Guests of the family invited should also receive separate cards. The initials R. S. V. P., signifying that an answer is desired, are no longer added to invitations, as it is taken for granted that if a person does not or cannot accept, they will signify the fact at once. Sending one's card, with "regrets," is sufficient.

On the evening of the reception, a servant should be in attendance at the head of the stairs, to direct guests to the dressing-rooms for gentlemen and ladies, which are at some distance from each other. The escort conducts the lady in his charge to the door of the dressing-room, and afterwards waits for her near it. Forlorn damsels who are detained in the halls, vainly waiting till some autocratic brother or ignorant attendant pokes his head out of the gentlemen's room to see if she is ready, are held to be justified in requiring his attendance at once to her own doorstep, and dismissing him there.

Giving his right arm to the lady, her escort leads her down at once to the hostess, to whom the first salutations are always due. To receive these, the lady of the house should stand near the door by which guests enter. It is an assumption in decided bad taste for her to stand in the centre of the room, compelling her guests to come forward and salute her like a queen. She is to look and speak a welcome to each person, even if she ring the changes on "Pleased to see you," and "Hope you'll find the evening pleasant," till they fall mechanically from her almost paralyzed lips. One cannot but admire the ready wit and tact of those queens of society whose best commendation is that "they always have something new to say to everybody." The task of forming five hundred pretty phrases would be no light composition, even without facing a constant gush of arrivals, to whom each phrase must be adapted. A woman of society has a price to pay for her popularity, and these tasks of hospitality are part of it.

It is the duty of a guest to second the efforts made to give him pleasure. In company one should look cheerful, if not gay. Learn the versatile disposition that suits itself to the occasion. No matter if you are in an inward shudder of bashfulness, keep out of the corners, and say something to somebody; but, if possible, let it not be about the weather. Yourself, your occupation, and anxieties you leave behind, and be careful not to suggest the same personalities to others. The rule of conversation is, that if you wish to be intimate with your companion, you talk of yourself and your affairs; if you would be kind, speak of his interests; and if you would be agreeable too, make third parties and general topics your subjects. In society, an even, courteous poise towards all is best, and more effectually stimulates and preserves interest than showy *empressment* of manner. Prejudices, dislikes, and peculiarities should disappear under a veil of smiling politeness. Let no one brand this precept as dissimulation merely, or arbitrary conventionalism. Let such imagine what the world would be if there was no concealment, no suppression of peculiarities, but each one went about many-angled, with whims, preferences, antipathies, and enthusiasm, jutting against those of everybody else. We find one eccentric person in our circle all but insupportable; what would we do if society were made up of such?

The duties of the hostess are but begun when her guests are welcomed and received. At least, it used to be held in the polite old times that she should circulate among her guests, diffusing gracious attentions about her, especially on the uninteresting and diffident. Her daughters and sons emulated her in social charity; and the smiling behests of the lady mistress were laid upon the gentlemen to search out the neglected wall-flowers for at least one dance apiece. Modern society is more heedless and selfish. Many a snobbish hostess dismisses thought and regard for the insignificant majority of her guests as soon as the insincere flattery of welcome leaves her lips.

The first duty of a gentleman is to the lady he escorts; to see that the best possible place is provided for her; to give her the preference as partner of his dances; to promenade with and wait upon her; introduce her to his friends, and see that she dances all that she would like. This is to be done without making one's attentions conspicuous. Probably on the same grounds that you refuse to be helped more than twice to dainties, you are not to dance more than twice with the same lady. The proper form of asking a lady to dance contains some recognition of "the favor," "the honor," in true knightly style; but Young America, in its shorthand of politeness, comes up, mutters "dance?" interrogatively, sticks out its elbow, and marches off with its prey. A cool, uncomprehending look is a good counteraction to such impertinence. Equally modern is the unconcern with which boys in the ball room (they cannot be called gentlemen) deposit their charge in the nearest seat after having danced, and rush off, without even a bow to acknowledge the lady's favor.

Quadrilles are walked through, a slight bend or courtesy marking changes in the figures sufficiently for grace. Violent waltzing, polking, or chasseeing are very ill-bred. Americans usually waltz too fast. The highest grace of that dance is an even, gliding step, in which the waltzers seem circling on pivots over the floor.

It is perfectly proper, if you find yourself with some one you don't know, at a party, and you are both socially inclined, to speak without an introduction. To draw up and look surprised at being casually addressed by a stranger, is to show your want of good feeling and ignorance of society. You are one of the most selfish persons alive, if you cannot be agreeable for a few minutes, because your companion may possibly not be one of the most "desirable acquisitions" in the room.

The principal suggestion for the supper room is, that you preserve as much as possible of the same propriety you would show at lunch in the basement at home. Anything further in the way of elegance is not attainable in the insufferable crowding and rushing about at party suppers. A gentleman is to see that the lady he attends is cared for; when he has secured the last glass of champagne and spoonful of jelly for her, and has made the circuit of the room for orange ices in her service, he may consider himself at liberty to think of his own tastes. Rather the popular way is to see the lady safely to the drawing-room, and to return to the supper-room for "further consumption."

Neither be the first to arrive, nor the last to go, on reception evenings. Half-past 8 is the hour usually named, but an hour later is a good time. Supper will be served at midnight, and carriages call at 2. If the company is large, don't think of saying good-by to your hostess; depart as quietly and quickly as you like.

It is proper to call within a week on your hostess, and compliment her on the success of her party. You may use your choice about recognizing acquaintances made on such occasions, but an ungracious "cut" will be avoided by every well-bred person.

—Charles Barron is doing "Richelieu" at the Metropolitan, Buffalo.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

TEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of he Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PEN NA BUILDINGS,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers, f2 20 3m

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Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

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All information cheerfully given.

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Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

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JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

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And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

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ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,626 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,600	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	28,000 00
190,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,650 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,502 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,330 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	John C. Davis,	Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John R. Penrose,	James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	James C. Hand,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,	Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,	Jacob Riegel,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,	William G. Boulton,	Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,	Edward Lafourcade,	Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,	Joshua P. Eyre,	Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,	A. B. Berger,	"
D. T. Morgan,	"	George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 16m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $200,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,034.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000 00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillet,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP, ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penns. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

GOVERNMENT SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 15 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 12t Depot Quartermaster

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S

(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 4 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Under the act recently passed by Congress providing for the election of a Congressional printer, John D. Defrees has been chosen to that position. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish two guns for the trial of a new revolving battery was passed. The bill establishing a department of education was taken up and discussed for some time, after which the Army Appropriation bill was considered and finally passed. The amendments to the bill increasing the pay of civil employes were concurred in. A bill was presented to amend certain acts in relation to the navy and to perfect its organization.

EVENING SESSION.

The Compound Interest Note bill was postponed until Wednesday. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee. A committee of conference was ordered on the joint resolution prohibiting payments of certain claims to persons not known to be loyal. Several pension and other private bills were passed. A bill was passed investing military department commanders with enlarged power in reference to courts martial. A joint resolution was passed providing for the exchange of public documents with other countries. A bill to allow the reissue of discharge papers to soldiers who have lost the original certificates, to enable them to collect their bounties, was called up, but during the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A report was made on the alleged corrupt bargains reported to have been made between members of Congress and the President, saying that no reliable information had been obtained. The Committee was then discharged and the subject laid on the table. The Senate's amendments to the bill prohibiting payment to Rebels for claims falling due before April, 1861, were taken up, but that requiring claimants to satisfactorily prove their loyalty was non-concurred in. A Committee of Conference was asked for. The bill giving civil employes of the Government twenty per cent. additional compensation was reported with some amendments, which were adopted, and the bill sent back to the Senate. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. The bill for the removal of the Naval Academy was taken up, and finally the resolution as reported from the Naval Committee was rejected. The Senate amendments to the Tariff bill were then considered in Committee of the Whole.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion was resumed, but no conclusion was arrived at. Adjourned.

THE DOCTOR KNOWED WHAT HE'D GIVE HIM.—During the war one of those lovely ladies who devoted themselves to relieve the sufferings of the soldiers was going through a ward of a crowded hospital. There she found two convalescent soldiers sawing and hammering, making such a noise that she felt it necessary to interfere in her gentle way.

"Why," said she, "what is this? What are you doing?"

"What are we doin'? Makin' a coffin—that's what?"

"A coffin, indeed, and who is it for?" she asked.

"Who for? that fellow over there"—pointing behind him.

The lady looked and saw a man lying on his white bed, yet alive, and who seemed to be watching what was being done.

"Why," said she in a low voice, "that man is not dead. He is alive, and perhaps he won't die. You had better not go on."

"Go on. Yes we shall. The doctor, he told us. He said make the coffin, and I guess he know'd what he giv him."

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
No. 510 RACE Street.
2 16 m w f5

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19 f28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,

for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3½x8¾, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¾, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3½x5½. Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo,, flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, glass stoppers. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Guttknecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 23; 3¾ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls. No. 23; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,
"Proposals for Stationery."

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 20 8t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,

with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 5000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $600, payable in advance A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and
" Galveston, Texas. 7w

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street, February 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 4, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 5 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 6 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 7 inch.
Fifty (50) sides Bridle Leather.
Four (4) doz. Brass Case Locks—2 doz. 1¼x2¾, 2 doz. 1¾x3 inch.
Two (2) hundred lbs. Nails, finishing, 1 and 1½ inch.
Two (2) doz. Assorted Scissors—½ doz. 3, ½ doz. 4, ½ doz. 5, ½ doz. 6 inch blade.
One thousand (1000) feet Glass, best American, 10x12.
Four (4) doz. Brass Drawer Tumbler Locks—2 doz. 2, 2 doz. 2¾-inch.
Fifteen thousand (15,000) lbs. Cut Nails—5000 6d, 5000 8d, 5000 10d.
Four hundred (400) gross Screws—200 gross, 1¾ No. 12, 100 gross 1¾ No. 11, 100 gross 1¾ No. 13.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores."

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 25 6t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
2 25 9t] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—

"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."

None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 11mwsm

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3509 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,500 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 409 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1050 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 18 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUPE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston January 30, 1867 5w

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given [11 1 thstu§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 1058 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harsaville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harsaville take Stage at Abington; for Lumbarville at Doylestown.

At 5.30 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 8.40 P. M.

2.30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.55 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4.2 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12.00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change by this line you have the advantage of comfort and please more particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCUDE,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.

JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent,
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4.30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. LUBT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1865, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6:10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Dock, No. 20, North River, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted.

At 5 P. M., reach Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.
W. M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, 30 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to CRISFIELD, Md., thence by the GREAT SOUTHERN INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, to NORFOLK, Va., connecting with THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY, to MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

THIS ROUTE OFFERS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL COMPETING TRANSPORTATION LINES. Shippers by this Line SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY. The marine risk between Crisfield and Norfolk is assumed by the Company, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, WITH GUARANTIED TIME from Philadelphia TO ALL PROMINENT SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN POINTS.

Freights for NORFOLK, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, and all points in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, forwarded at as low rates as by any other Line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FIVE P. M., will reach Norfolk TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER ROUTE. THIS UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH gives the shipper of SOUTHERN FREIGHTS from Philadelphia ADVANTAGES NOT BEFORE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM H. WILTBANK,
General Eastern Agent Southern Inland Navigation and Delaware Railroad Companies,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS,
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives at Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York

INTERESTING FROM PITTSBURG.

THE WEATHER — BUSINESS—THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL — BUILDING A MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMER—A NOVEL CHURCH CHOIR—HORSE CARS RUNNING AND RUM SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAYS—THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS—AN EXTENSIVE FAIR EXPECTED, ETC.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PITTSBURG, February 26.

We have not had a glimpse of the sun here for a week; but, nevertheless, we read with some astonishment of the snow storm which has visited the East, and, in fact, all around us, without deigning to pay us its respects at all. The weather has been cloudy, but there has been no falling weather.

Business, which has been dull of late, has commenced to brisk up a little; and, like Micawber, we are looking for something to turn up daily. Some twenty-five or thirty of the iron furnaces are out of blast at present, owing to a difficulty between the employers and workmen—the former wishing to cut down the prices, and the latter declining to work for anything less than they have been receiving. This state of things cannot continue much longer, as the spring orders have already commenced to arrive. Some of the glass-blowing establishments are also closed, and quite a number of the coal mines are idle, on account of a strike among the miners.

Considerable indignation is manifested here on account of the conduct of the Legislature in defeating the Connellsville Railroad bill. The Pennsylvania Railroad comes in for a share of the abuse, as it argued that that corporation was instrumental in defeating the bill. The old charge of corruption and bribery is brought forward, and the Eastern members who voted against the bill have "red-hot coals" heaped upon their heads by the business men of Pittsburg; and it's not much wonder. At present there is no outlet to the East from Pittsburg, save by the Pennsylvania road, and every piece of merchandise must necessarily pass over that road, or go by way of Wheeling to reach Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. This, of course, is a complete monopoly of the business of this section. The Connellsville Company desires to extend their road to Baltimore, and thus give to Pittsburg another avenue of internal commerce. So bitter has this feeling against the Legislature become, that some of our people are going so far as to advocate the formation of a new State, to be composed of all the counties west of the mountains. This idea is a little extravagant and impracticable, but it nevertheless goes very far to illustrate the feeling which is prevalent in almost all circles of society.

A matter of considerable pride with our people just now is the building of a large double-deck side-wheel steamboat. She is called the Great Republic, and will be finished about the middle of next month. She is the largest boat every built in this section; and as she is built entirely of Pittsburg material and by Pittsburg workmen, she attracts considerable attention. I visited the boat at her moorings on the Monongahela, yesterday, and in justice to her owner, Captain Donaldson, I must say she is the finest craft I have seen west of Long Island Sound.

The Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Swope, near the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, has gotten up a choir which for novelty is a little ahead of anything in the State. Nine boys, whose ages range from five to fourteen years, assisted by a powerful organ, supply the music for the church, and they do it well. The boys sing with more force and volume than one would suppose who never heard them, and the effect is excellent. Each little "shaver" has his *rôle*, and the novelty of the thing, together with the good music which the boys render, attracts numerous strangers to the church. It is a New England fashion, and a very good one.

A matter which concerns our Philadelphia visitors considerably is the fact that our street cars run on Sunday, and our grog-shops are closed; while in your city it is *vice versâ*. It is seldom, if ever, that you see any rowdyism in this city or the environs on Sunday; and our people use the cars for attending church, and would not be without the accommodation.

The newspapers all appear to be in a flourishing condition, if I may except the *Evening Journal*, which breathed its last on the 22d. Another evening paper will take the place of the *Journal* in the course of a few days. It will be called the *Evening Advocate*, and be published by Mr. Pollock, the present owner of the *Soldiers' Advocate*. It will advocate the interests of the workingmen, and Mr. Pollock is confident of success. A new magazine is also on the *tapis*, which will be published quarterly, by Mr. O'Dyer. Mr. O'Dyer has secured some of the best talent in the country, and his magazine will no doubt be a readable one. The enterprising and clever publishers of the *Morning Dispatch* intend issuing a Sunday edition of their paper next week. Other literary "concerns" are talked of, but as they may end in talk, I forbear mentioning them. The willingness with which men launch into the publishing business here is astonishing; it is a wonder some enterprising book publishing house don't start. While speaking upon this subject, let me mention that one of your Press Club men is here, and efforts are being made to start a Press Club. We want one.

Next month one of the largest Fairs ever held in the State west of the Alleghenies will be held here, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Allegheny county. The site for the monument has been already purchased, and the Association believes, with the money to be derived from the Fair, that they will be able to erect a very large and beautiful shaft to the memory of the departed heroes who now lay buried in the many grave, yards of the South. The object of this Fair is a good one, and I feel confident that the patriotic citizens of Allegheny will contribute largely to the good cause.

Another one of those monster 20-inch guns which have made the Fort Pitt Works famous throughout the world, will be cast at that foundry to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Temperance question is being agitated considerably here, and the labors in the cause meet with very fair success. I am inclined to think that this question will have a great deal to do with the next campaign in this State. But those who live the longest will know the most, and I leave the question to be decided by time.

A grand sculling match between two champions, one a Pittsburger, the other a stranger, comes off in a few weeks, on the Allegheny. Knowing ones say it will be a very exciting race, and that the stakes are heavy.

Miss Charlotte Thompson is doing *Romeo and Juliet*, and other Shakesperian *rôles*, at the Fifth Street Theatre. Fred. Aims, formerly of Casino notoriety in your city, is here managing the Varieties Consolidation Troupe. The "Varieties" is quite a favorite, and does a fine business.

James E. Murdoch, the well-known and talented elocutionist, gives three lectures here this week, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library. He opens on Thursday night, with "Shakespeare and the Bible." Murdoch will no doubt have a fine reception.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Exchange Reports

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, February 27—Evening—Consols, 91 for money; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 36¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—Evening.—The Cotton market has been a little more active to-day, and the sales have reached 8000 bales. Prices unchanged. Middling Orleans, 13¾d.; middling uplands, 13¼d.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Corn, 37s.

Provision market unchanged. Bacon, 47s.; Lard, 50s. 3d.; Linseed Oil, 38s.; Iron, 53s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 27.

The Military Bill.

The veto of the Military Government bill will not come in until to-morrow. There is a great pressure upon the President to sign it, and gossip has it that he has twice taken up his pen to do it.

Collector for Boston.

There is a great rush here of Boston politicians, scrambling for the Collectorship of that port. Among the contestants are Judge Russell, ex-Governor Clifford, George Ashmun, General Couch, and General Devens.

Governor Swann.

The secret of the refusal of Governor Swann to give up the Governorship of Maryland per agreement, is that he has learned that the Senate Judiciary Committee will probably report adversely upon his claim to a seat in the Senate after the adjournment of the Maryland Legislature, and that Governor Cox will then appoint Mr. Creswel to the Senatorship.

Startling Rumor.

There is a report afloat at the Capitol this morning that General Grant has said to-day that the President will sign the Military Government bill. The best information is, however, that the veto will come in to-morrow.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. Morrill is pressing the Tariff bill, but there is no hope of perfecting it this session. The House Ways and Means Committee made two hundred and seventy-five amendments to the Senate bill, and of these only nineteen had been considered up to 10 o'clock this afternoon. If defeated this session, it will go over until next January, as there is no probability of its being taken up in the hurried short session of the Fortieth Congress.

Washington Correspondents' Club.

The regular correspondents of the various journals represented in Washington met last night at the Capitol, and organized a "Washington Correspondents' Club," for the purpose of promoting a higher degree of journalistic *esprit de corps*, and to enable them to maintain their position in a manner corresponding with the high rank of their profession.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Colonel L. A. Gobright, Washington agent of the New York Associated Press; First Vice-President, George W. Adams, of the New York *World;* Second Vice-President, J. B. McCullagh, of the Cincinnati *Commercial;* Secretary, Crosby S. Noyes, of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph;* Treasurer, L. L. Crounse, of the New York *Times*. Executive Committee:—W. R. Shaw, of the Boston *Transcript;* James R. Young, of the New York *Tribune;* W. W. Warden, of the Baltimore *Sun;* B. K. Elliott, of the New York *Express;* and J. Walton Fitch, of the Boston *Post*. The membership will comprise nearly thirty gentlemen, all regular telegraphic correspondents, residents here.

Prospects of the Reconstruction Bill at the Executive Mansion.

It is the general belief in all political circles that the President will send in a mild veto of the Reconstruction bill, affirming in the most positive terms his own unalterable opposition to the policy of the bill, but intimating that, if it is the legislative will of the country and it becomes a law, he will cheerfully and faithfully execute it as such. This is the general belief; indeed, there are none whose source of information is worthy of credit who think otherwise.

There are those who hope otherwise, and their strong wishes that it should be so, almost become faith that there will be no veto. Senators and Representatives and others on both sides of the question are calling on the President to urge upon him the wisdom of their views, but so far he has committed himself to none—not even to those who have hitherto been gazetted as his political and personal friends.

The most that can be extorted from him is, as above stated, that if the bill embodies the representative will of the people, it shall be executed if it becomes a law. To a Republican member of Congress from the city of New York, whose voice is potential in matters of finance, because of his vast business interests and relations, the President expressed himself as much pleased with his call, and thanked him heartily for the free expression of his views, which he stated should receive the gravest consideration.

This Representative appealed to him, in behalf of the business and monetary interests of the country, to approve the bill, or, at least, so to word his veto message as not to produce a panic in the country from fear of serious hostility between the two branches of the Government.

General Grant openly pronounces for the Congressional Reconstruction bill, and has stated to some of the President's friends, high in authority, that he wished the President would sign the bill.

Claims of Massachusetts.

The Commission, consisting of Hon. Judge Verplank, of Buffalo (N. Y.), and Mr. Collier, of Philadelphia, have been in session in this city since Thursday last, upon the claims of Massachusetts for coast defense, the whole claim for which amounts to about $250,000.

Presidential Approvals.

The President has appeoved of the resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. It authorizes them to be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, so far as he may be able to do so without prejudice to the naval service, and without additional expense to the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 27.—The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Coleman, a bill to authorize the Pennsylvania Steel Company to subscribe for the bonds of other corporations. Passed.

Mr. Davis, a bill giving an appropriation to the Keystone Normal School of Berks county. Passed.

Mr. Connell, a bill relating to practice in equity; also one declaratory of the statute of limitation; also one authorizing the issue of registered loans for coupon bonds of Pennsylvania; also one relative to the estate of Eliza H. Burr.

Mr. Glatz, a bill incorporating the People's Bridge Company of Harrisburg, and to permit an appeal from the Registrar of Dauphin county in the case of Robert W. Coleman.

Mr. Randall, a bill authorizing the Lehigh Valley Railroad to build branches.

Mr. James, a bill fixing the compensation of Commissioners of Bucks county; also relative to the collection of school taxes in Doylestown.

Mr. Searight, a bill incorporating the Brandy Camp Railroad Company.

Mr. Shoemaker called up the act authorizing the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad to issue bonds. Passed.

Mr. Burnett, a bill incorporating the Scranton Passenger Railway; also a bill to authorize the purchase of a law library in Wayne county.

Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, a bill to provide for the publication of local, general, and private laws.

Many bills upon the private calendar were passed.

House of Representatives.

An act confirming the title to a certain lot of ground in the Twentieth Ward of Philadelphia was passed.

An act incorporating the Philadelphia County Real Estate Association.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public for the Nineteenth Ward was passed.

An act incorporating the Mannerchor Singing Association was defeated, on the ground that the Courts have power to grant a charter.

An act to incorporate the Eagle Fishing Assembly, of Philadelphia, was passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Mr. Grimes (Iowa) called up the bill to annul certain acts in relation to the Navy, which was published in yesterday's report. It was passed, with an amendment reducing the number of cadets to be appointed at large, from twenty-five to ten.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the report of James W. Taylor on the gold and silver mines of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) called up an act to amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State courts." It provides that the act referred to shall be amended as follows:—That where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought, in any State court, in which there is a controversy betwen a citizen of such State and a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State court an affidavit stating that he has reason to and he does believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he will not be able to attain justice in any State court, may file a petition for the removal of the case to the United States courts. It also regulates the manner in which the transfer of the case to the United States courts shall be made. It was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess from 5 till half-past 8 o'clock this evening, and that the evening session be devoted to the consideration of bills from the Military Committee.

Mr. Howard (Mich.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting a portion of the military reservation in Kansas for railroad purposes. Pending the consideration of this the morning hour expired.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Stevens moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, but that was objected to by one of the opponents of the Tariff bill.

The reading of the journal being concluded, Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution relative to the restaurant of the House. It provides for proposals being received by the Clerk on March 12, 1867, and biennially thereafter, and for the renting of the premises by him on filing sureties, etc., the rent to be handed to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, and the House to retain control over the subject. The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Uniform Coinage, etc., asked leave to report the bill to establish assay offices at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia; but Mr. Ancona objected.

The morning hour having been postponed, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

The bill makes the following appropriations:—

Pay of officers and seamen	$10,826,28
Contingent expenses of bureau yards and docks	1,067,000
For navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.	67,000
Do. do. do. Boston	127,900
Do. do. do. New York	163,600
Do. do. do. Philadelphia	51,016
Do. Bulkley's Patent Dryer, at Philadelphia	35,000
Do. Navy Yard at Washington	80,000
Do. do. do. Pensacola	80,460
Do. do. do. Mare Island	71,257
Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor	2,000
Do. Asylum at Philadelphia	65,300
Pay of civil establishments at Navy Yards in South Carolina	138,947
Navigation apparatus and supplies	$285,626
Expenses of Naval Academy	283,913
Expenses of Naval Observatory	21,560
Expenses of American Nautical Almanac	15,000
Bounties to discharged seamen	500,000
Expenses of recruiting, transportation, stationery, etc.	500,000
Civil establishments at Navy Yards under the Bureau of Construction and Repairs	63,000
Civil establishments at Navy Yards under the Bureau of Steam Engineering	24,000
Civil establishments at Navy Yards under the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	18,150
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	135,763
Naval Hospital at Boston	7,200
Do. do. New York	12,500
Do. do. Philadelphia	10,000
Do. do. Washington	5,000
Do. do. Norfolk	7,500
Do. do. Mare Island, California	20,000
For Marine Corps, to pay clothing, provisions, stores, etc.	1,515,277
Do. do. contingencies	80,000
Total	$16,299,390

On motion of Mr. Scofield, the item appropriating $35,000 for Bulkley's patent dryer at Philadelphia was stricken out, he stating that it was a mode of drying timber by steam hot air, which was known and practised before the patentees were born.

On motion of Mr. Brandagee (Conn.), a paragraph was inserted directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed or gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land on the Thames river, near New London, Conn., with a water front of not less than one mile, to be held by the United States for naval purposes.

Mr. Rice (Mass.) moved to appropriate $85,000 for rebuilding one wing of the Marine Barracks at Washington.

Mr. Scofield opposed the amendment, and said that when he looked at these ever increasing appropriations he could see why it was that the House had passed a bill the other day for the issue of one hundred millions of greenbacks.

Mr. Kasson also opposed it, and Mr. Rice made a statement to show the necessity of the appropriation.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) moved to insert a proviso that the American Nautical Almanac be printed at the Government printing office, and that the entire expense of preparing it for publication be $25,000, and no more.

Mr. Rice (Mass.) suggested that the work was now printed at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Maynard argued that the appropriation should be increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

On motion of Mr. Kuykendall, $10,000 was appropriated for the naval station at Mound City, Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), $1000 was appropriated for the purchase of books for the Sailors' Library at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Banks, a paragraph was inserted for the establishment of the offices of Civil Engineer, Master Engineer, Master Carpenter, Master Joiner, Master Blacksmith, Master Boiler-maker, etc., at the Navy Yards at Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington.

On motion of Mr. Rice (Mass.), a paragraph was inserted appropriating $1500 for the pay of some suitable person, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the archives and other sources of information, and to come at the facts which illustrate the history of the United States navy.

Mr. Chanler moved to strike out the appropriation for the civil establishment at the several yards, and made a speech to show that the workmen at the Navy Yards are improperly used for political purposes. Rejected.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—The Democrat's Junction City, Kansas, correspondent says that Governor Arny, of New Mexico, has just arrived from Santa Fe. A heavy snow had fallen in New Mexico.

Governor Amny reports that the Indians on the plains are disposed to be peaceable, but those in Arizona and New Mexico are on the war path, and have committed a number of murders during the past month. The military camps on the Membres river have been broken up, and the troops compelled to leave. Five settlers were killed, and stock valued at over $20,000 driven off.

All the settlers and miners on Membres river have gone to Mesilla for protection.

One hundred and seventeen horses and mules were stolen from Mesilla in about three weeks, and about the same time 800 sheep were driven away from a point on the Pearce River.

Fifteen hundred Indians left the reservation near Fort Goodman, on January 21st, for New Mexico, where they will, doubtless, depredate on settlers, and commit murders and other outrages.

Three men were killed near Los Creuz, January 29, by a party of Mexicans from the vicinity of La Os, while campaigning.

The Apaches made an unprovoked attack on the Moquin village in Arizona, and carried off a woman and eleven children and two head of stock.

The Indians on whom these outrages were committed call themselves Christians, and are non-resistant, but through the exertions of Governor Arny the woman and seven children were restored to their friends, and all their stock was restored.

Temperance Convention.

HARRISBURG, February 27.—The Temperance Convention met again this morning.

The President appointed the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, James Black, of Lancaster, John S. Mann, of Potter, William Nicholson, of Philadelphia, and G. J. Crouch, of Dauphin, a committee to prepare a bill for the consideration of the Convention.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage addressed the Convention at length, and a committee was appointed to invite Horace Greeley to the floor of the House.

A resolution was adopted calling on the medical profession to be careful in prescribing alcoholic drinks.

A resolution was also adopted urging the enacting of a law to prevent the sale of so-called bitters.

Horace Greeley was introduced, and, amid much applause, made a lengthy and able speech, for which he subsequently received a vote of thanks.

Mr. Patton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, made a report embracing a plan of a central association, so as to include all the existing temperance societies, to be known as the State Temperance Union, the constitution of which was adopted. The Union contemplates a thorough agitation of the Temperance question throughout the State.

James Black, of Lancaster, was elected President of the new organization, and General Wagner First Vice-President.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at 12:30.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Position of Governor Swann—The Reasons for his Present Action—The Unionists' Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 27.—The gubernatorial muddle at Annapolis remains in vexatious mystery, the excitement increases, and indignation intensifies. The whole secret of Swann's refusal to resign is, the strong indications that he would be refused his seat in the United States Senate. Such is his and his friends' interpretation of affairs in Washington.

There are also suspicions that some cunning pretending friends, but secret enemies, ambitious to get him out of the way, have frightened him into a resignation of the Senatorship, that one of their partisan favorites may get the position of Senator. The prevailing belief is he will not resign the Governorship, or if so, not until he is sure of admission to the Senate.

The unconditional Unionists' State Convention is in session here to day, and very largely attended. The members are in renovated spirits.

Rev. Charles B. Tippett, a prominent Methodist minister, died of apoplexy here yesterday.

Numerous pockets were picked at Annapolis yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton steady and quiet; Middlings, 31c. Flour active, but prices steady; 7500 barrels sold; State, $8·85@11·50; Ohio, $10·90@17·85; Western, $8·90@11·25; Southern, $10·30@16·50. Wheat firmer; 6000 bushels sold; No. 2, $2·27. Rye quiet; 1500 bushels sold at $1·11. Corn advanced 1c.; mixed Western, $1·08. Oats firmer; Western, 58@62; State, 68. Dressed Hogs firm. Pork quiet. Provisions quiet generally. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cotton dull and declining; middling uplands, 30@30¼. Coffee firm; Rio, 13¾@14c. for gold in bond. Flour dull; sales of 1000 Western at $10·25@11·75. Wheat quiet and scarce. Corn active; receipts light; sales of white at 96@98c.; yellow, 96@97c. Oats, 56c. Cloverseed, good to prime, $8·38@8·70. New Mess Pork, $21·50@21·75. Whisky dull and unchanged. Sugar firmer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—The following cases were argued:—

Carp vs. Cummins.

Flanagan vs. Mechanics. Submitted on paper books.

Kahn vs. Price. Non pros.

Robinson's Appeal. Non pros.

Rheem vs. Brasfield. Non pros.

Wharton vs. Butler.

Simpson vs. Thornton.

Harvey vs. Peacock.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.—The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. Hazelton Coal Company. This case, which has been on trial for eleven days, and which was a claim for damages by plaintiff against defendant for money paid by them for the use of a line of railroad which they allege plaintiff contracted should be used by them on certain conditions, which defendants allege they performed, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $39,388.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Augustus H. Wright vs. City of Philadelphia. A claim for City bounty. Defense, that plaintiff had not applied to the Bounty Fund Commission. Verdict for plaintiff, $648. Booth for plaintiff; Nichols for defendant.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. Hurley. An action for the forfeiture of four barrels of whisky. It is alleged, on the part of the United States, that the defendant kept a legal distillery, but made false returns of the quantities of mash and molasses, and that the average quantity of whisky usually distilled from them, contrary to the act of Congress of June 30, 1867, which provides that each distiller shall be furnished with a book, in which he shall make correct and faithful returns of the quantities of materials used and the quality of whisky distilled.

The defense was a general attack of the credibility of the United States' witnesses. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 5-20s cp '65 Jy	106¾	18 sh Leh V scr	16¾
$1000 do	106¾	33 sh Leh N	51¼
$2000 Pitts'g 6s, '86 2d	90	17 sh Minehill	56¾
$150 U S 7-30s Aug	103¾	27 do	56¾
$50 do end	103¾	100 sh Hest'vle	630. 14½
$900 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Sch N Pf	18. 32½
$600 do municipal	101¾	100 sh Cata Pf	630. 30¼
100 sh Phila & E.	630. 29¾	100 do	s60. 30¾
500 sh Reading R.	b65. 52	100 do	s60. 30¾
100 do	s30. 51⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Susq Cl Bs	68¼	$1000 N Pa 10s	55wn. 119
$5000 do	b5wn. 68¼	200 sh Hest'vle	s30. 14
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Read R	s3in. 51·24
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	97½	100 sh McClint'k Oil	31

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, Etc.

On Thursday morning,

February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. 2 23 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 28th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [2 22 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC On Friday Morning,

March 1, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venitian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 25 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. 2 26 5t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 308 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x86 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 24f

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

CHESTNUT STREET DRUG STORE AT PRIVATE SALE.

At Private Sale—A well-established and handsomely fitted up Drug Store, situate on Chesnut street. Will be sold a bargain. Apply at the Auction Store.

BILLIARD TABLES AT PRIVATE SALE.—Two Billiard Tables, with marble beds, etc. 2 26 3t

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.

AIR GUN.—Also, one very superior air gun and apparatus complete. 2 25 4t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES.

On Friday Morning,

March 1, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns, garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2 23 3t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rosaller,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Rylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Longhe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Bosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	R. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dilens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lantont de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wilte,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 23 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22§

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—

1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some specia lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6